THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Vol. XIX. Annual Subscription, $5.00 PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, DECEMBER 4, 1925 Single Copies, 10 Cents No. 49

LARGER VOLUME IS INDICATED IN SEASONAL TRADE

Mail Order House Added 35 Per Cent. to Last Year's Business

NEW TRADE OUTLOOK

Signing of Locarno Pact Lifts Cloud of Uncertainty From European Business

Worthy of note in the business situation are two factors of importance. One is purely seasonal and domestic—the vast increase in funds available for investment and spending, and the resulting indications of larger seasonal buying. The other is international. The signing of the Locarno treaty has lifted a cloud from European business. Its removal, in effect, widens the market in Europe for Canadian products, and clears the stage for a freer international movement of goods and capital. The signing of the pact is probably too far away to cause much comment in Canadian business circles, but the profound impression which it has made on British industry and business is indicative of the importance attached to it there. The treaty, potentially at least, removes those causes of industrial and commercial stagnation which have had a deadening effect upon the trade of every country which depends upon European markets. Last year Canada sold more than $511,000,000 worth of products in Britain and Europe, hence her interest.

According to an estimate made by The Financial Post Survey, the gross revenue of the four western provinces exceeds that of last year by $96,857,000, and the gross revenue of the Dominon exceeds that of 1924 by more than $330,000,000, or nearly 7 per cent.

It is not argued that this surplus is all finding its way into the channels of business. A large portion of it is going into the security markets, into building, into industry, and into bank deposits. As the mining market reaches a more stable and scientific basis, larger amounts of capital are entering this field, and the recent volume of sales in the mining market shows that a large amount of new money is being attracted. Industry shows no very decided indications of immediate expansion, but the floating of a large number of huge industrial concerns indicates a decided faith that development along these lines is not far away. The success of the public financing of these enterprises shows where a large share of the public revenue is directed. Building continues on a high scale. November's contracts awarded were the largest for any November on record, and the second largest since 1913. Savings bank deposits have shown a steady increase for some months, and are now at the highest sustained level since 1921.

Surplus Going Into Business

All this does not mean that the surplus revenue is all going into the channels indicated. One of the leading mail order houses of the Dominion reports mail order business in the West this season to be nearly 35 per cent. greater than that of last year. Seasonal business in the hardware lines, in men's furnishings, and in a number of specialty lines is stated to be unusually promising. A number of houses report the volume of buying already much larger than at this time last year. The actual buying power of the country is higher than it has ever been, and with wholesale prices at a fairly even level nearly 60 per cent. below the post-war peak, the outlook for increased volume of sales has never been better. There are lines in which business is by no means satisfactory, but, taking the country as a whole, these are in the minority.

Offer Pulpwood Embargo at the Next Session?

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The Financial Post hears that at the next session of the federal government, one of the members closely associated with the Quebec pulp industry and elected on an Independent-Liberal platform in this province, will introduce a bill to place an export tax of $10 per cord on pulpwood. The projected measure would virtually amount to an embargo on Canadian pulpwood, which would no doubt force some United States mills out of business. However, it is not believed that such a measure would be accepted by the house, unless the support of the government were first obtained. As far as can be seen at present, therefore, there appears little chance of such an enactment at the forthcoming session.

It is interesting to compare this rate of $10 per cord with that proposed by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association which was $1.50 per cord. Apparently the association's idea was to gradually shut off the supplies of pulpwood being sent for manufacture to the United States, rather than to take drastic steps.

Appreciation

The following letter has been received from John Elliott, manager of the Standard Bank, at Belleville, and honorary president of the Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of Ontario.

To the Editor, The Financial Post:

Dear Sir: I would like to compliment you on your last issue of The Financial Post (Nov. 20). I think it contained more valuable information than any financial paper I have ever read. I enjoyed to a greater extent than I can express, the report you gave of the various addresses delivered in Winnipeg at the recent meeting of the boards of trade, held in that city.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ELLIOTT.
The Standard Bank,
Belleville, Ont.

NEW TARIFF COULD BE WORKED OUT IN A FEW MONTHS

Impartial Board Could Soon Handle Matter, Says J. H. Fortier

"We should get away altogether from meaningless phrases and words. We should treat the tariff question in a businesslike way. There is scarcely anyone left in Canada who denies the need of a customs tariff of some kind. The only question left is what the rates of duty will be, and how they will be applied," said J. H. Fortier, president Canadian Manufacturers' Association, speaking in Montreal this week.

"What should be the rate governing a particular commodity—say boots and shoes?" he asked, adding, it is obvious that the customs tariff on boots and shoes should be sufficient to ensure that nearly all the boots and shoes worn by the people of Canada should be made within the boundaries of Canada by Canadian labor, provided the Canadian shoe manufacturing industry is efficient and progressive. If millions of dollars' worth of boots and shoes are being imported into Canada, it is a fairly clear indication that the tariff on boots and shoes is not high enough.

Manufacturers and their employees only ask for enough tariff protection to offset advantages possessed by competing countries, such as low wages and long hours, to enable Canadian industries to pay decent wages and a fair return to those who have invested their savings. Is this unreasonable?

There is no difficulty about finding out how much tariff protection is necessary. for various industries. There is no need of elaborate and long-drawn-out hearings, which might take years, and cost the country millions of dollars. Everyone knows what industries are suffering.

Two or three well-qualified, impartial and broadminded men could sit

(Continued on page 12)

Is It a Deal or Simply a Pool?

No News to Account for Laurentide's Rise.

From our own correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Laurentide's brisk rise this week brought forth a considerable number of rumors. The Financial Post has been in touch with those close to the company, who declare that there is no chance of Laurentide entering the Belgo-St. Maurice merger at the present time. This leads to speculation as to just what is behind the move in this stock.

In some quarters it is believed that Laurentide might eventually sell out to the International Paper Company, but, as yet, there is no indication that negotiations are even taking place.

One of the factors which places this company in a key position among the paper producers in this section of Quebec is its investment in its subsidiary company, Laurentide Power. Should Laurentide be negotiating with other interests at the present—and there is no indication that it is—it might be that this subsidiary would be sold at a very advantageous price, or perhaps the parent organization is completing new and more favorable arrangements having to do with the sale of power, which would result in an increased revenue from this asset. However, the power company stock has not risen as has that of the parent company.

What appears to be a reasonable explanation of the rise is simply that a pool is operating in it, and that prices represent anything other than the natural working out of the laws of supply and demand.

Whatever the cause of the appreciation, it is conceded that for some weeks past a quiet accumulation has been going on, and it is said that the shares have been passing into the hands of those well acquainted with Laurentide's position in the industry.

More Power From Mighty Niagara; Plants Seek Another 2,500,000 H.P.

Private Company on American Side and Public Enterprise on Canadian Side Join in Demanding Right to Develop More Hydro-Electric Energy at Niagara Falls — Claim Scenic Grandeurs Can Only be Preserved by Increased Diversion of Water

ABOUT one million horsepower of electrical energy is now being developed at Niagara Falls. Both in the United States and Canada, forcible efforts are now being put forward to work out a treaty between the two countries, that will permit sufficient diversion of water from the falls to develop an additional amount of at least two million horsepower. The matter will be a live subject for discussion at the coming session of the Dominion parliament, and a motion to bring the subject up for discussion is to be put on the order paper by the Hon. Edmund Bristol, M.P., of Toronto.

It may come as a surprise to many people to learn that the power possibilities of the Niagara River have been exploited only partially. We have been accustomed to understand that all the power that could be developed at Niagara Falls had already been harnessed. This is true only in part. All the power, that can be developed at Niagara Falls with the small amount of water that treaty arrangements permit power developing companies to use for that purpose, has indeed been harnessed; but if all the water that flows between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario were utilized to develop electrical energy, the present output of power could be multiplied six-fold. Economic use is being made of only one-sixth of the power possibilities of Niagara Falls.

For a number of years, American power companies have been carrying on an insistent propaganda, looking to the development of some of this additional power. Canada has not, in the past, taken up the question because the 36,000 cubic feet per second of water which Canada is permitted to divert from Niagara Falls, has not been entirely used up, and, until the completion of the Queenston power house of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, Canada always had a reserve of water. Now Canada has used up all the water it is permitted to take from the falls, and it is faced with the prospect of serious power shortage before the end of 1927. Canada, for the first time, is looking seriously into the question of getting more power from the mighty Niagara.

Mr. Magrath is in Favor

At the recent dinner tendered to him by the engineers of Ontario, Hon. C. A. Magrath, the new chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, said on this subject:

"I think both countries can get more power from the Niagara River, temporarily. Erosion of the falls requires immediate attention, but I would like to point out that the first stipulation of withdrawal of water was only in the nature of an experiment. I believe the taking of some more water would have no effect on either the scenic value of the falls or navigation, either on the upper or lower river. If it would, I would forget the idea to-day. I would like to see the engineering forces of both countries around a table to settle this matter.

With the Ontario Power Commission, which controls the hydro electric situation on the Canadian side of the Niagara River, seeking additional water, and the private company on the other side also demanding more water, there has been reached a certain unity of opinion between the two nations which is bound to be a strong factor in bringing out the requisite international treaty.

Power Probabilities of the Niagara

Let us consider, in turn, the amount of power available at the falls, the amount at present being developed, the amount that could properly be developed, and the important question of the effects on the scenic beauties of Niagara Falls of the increased diversion.

The water that goes over Niagara Falls is drawn from the whole Great Lakes drainage basin, 263,000 square miles of area. All the immense volume of water that falls on this vast area goes through the gorge of the Niagara River and drops in the short distance of ten miles a total distance of 316 feet. More than 200,000 cubic feet per second of water goes through this torrential experience and has, wrapped up in it, the equivalent of 6,000,000 horsepower or 50 per cent. more than the total amount of electrical energy now being developed from water power in the Dominion of Canada, which is one of the world's leading countries in water power development.

Only a Quarter Now Used

Of the more than 200,000 cubic feet per second of water that rushes through the Niagara gorge there is only 56,000 cubic feet per second now being used for power purposes. This is divided as follows: 36,000 cubic feet per second to Canada, and 20,000 cubic feet per second to the United States.

This 56,000 cubic feet per second of water is capable of producing, in round figures 1,000,000 horsepower of electrical energy, and this amount is now being produced. The actual capacity of the power plant at the falls is higher than this, but the difference is due to the fact that part of the equipment must be held in reserve. The present capacity of the various power plants on the Niagara River is as follows:

Canadian Power Plants

Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission plants:	H.P.
Queenston	550,000
Ontario Power Co.	185,000
Toronto Power Co.	125,000
Canadian Niagara Power Co.	121,000
International Railway Co.	2,000
	983,000
American Power Plants	
Niagara Falls Power Co. (2 plants)	560,900
Both countries, total	1,543,900

Not Impair Scenic Grandeur

It is believed by engineers that a larger amount of power can be developed at Niagara Falls without sacrificing its scenic beauties. In addition to the 56,000 cubic feet per second that is at present being taken for power purposes, there are various additional diversions, such as for the Chicago drainage canal, the New York state barge canal, and the Welland ship canal. Allowing for these and for the total amount of water, estimated as required for maintaining the proper scenic effect at Niag-

(Continued on page 12)

Makes Move to Get More Niagara Power

Notice has been given by Hon. Edmund Bristol, M.P.-elect for Toronto Centre East, that when parliament meets he will move that instructions be given the secretary of state for foreign affairs to inform the United States government that the government of Canada is willing to discuss the question of the advisability of amending Article 5 of the International Boundary Water Treaty, proclaimed in May, 1910, which governs the diversion of waters in the Niagara River above the Falls for power purposes, with the object of arranging for an increase in the amount of water permitted to be diverted on each side of the international boundary of the river above the Falls and for the joint construction of remedial works for the protection of the scenic beauty and splendor of the cataracts and rapids of the Niagara River.

First Domestic War Loan is Wiped Off; Large Sums Available for Investment

THE distribution of $42,000,000 this week by the Dominion government as the final settlement of the first domestic war loan issued in November, 1915, has added materially to the investment funds available at this season. In addition there are dividend and bond interest payments this month amounting to more than $36,000,000, making a total of nearly $80,000,000, which will be increased by funds from other normal sources. The situation insures the satisfactory absorption of the new issue of Ontario bonds and other issues which can be offered on satisfactory terms. However, in the investment field, as in the banking and other mortgage fields, there are large funds available in relation to the opportunities offered. One result of this keen bidding for attractive issues was indicated by the tenders for the Ontario issue this week, in which an unusually large number of American and Canadian houses and Canadian banks were interested.

The final discharge of the first domestic war loan gives opportunity for considering the important and almost revolutionary developments which have taken place in regard to our public finances since those dark and uncertain days of the first war years. It will be recalled with what trepidation this first big government issue ever floated in Canada was approached. There was considerable doubt as to its real success with the public, although steps were taken to insure that the amount would be subscribed through large blocks being taken by the banks and other financial institutions.

The success which attended this loan was emphatic evidence of the spirit as well as the resources of the Canadian people in the prosecution of the war. Asked for $50,000,000, Canada subscribed $100,000,000 and more. The total number of subscribers was 24,862. Subscriptions for $100 bonds amounted to $4,000,000; those of $500 bonds to $8,700,000; those of $1,000 to nearly $59,000,000, and those of $5,000, or over, to more than $28,000,000.

This was but the first of a succession of government issues for the prosecution of the war and post-war readjustment, which have involved a total of more than $1,500,000,000. These issues have made Canada a nation of bondholders, and, perhaps more than any other people in the world, a nation of shareholders in the state. That a new country with such a comparatively small population should develop resources of wealth has been a truly remarkable development, and has already brought for Canada world recognition as a nation within the Empire which she might not otherwise have gained in this century.

The original issue of $50,000,000 was increased to $100,000,000. The amount was previously reduced to $42,000,000, and this amount has now been paid off out of the $75,000,000 loan floated a short time ago.

The discharge of this first war loan again brings to public attention the extent of the country's obligations and the necessity for arranging some definite plan for taking care of these as they come due.

The National Debt Can be Budgeted

THE suggestion of The Financial Post that it is imperative that the federal government—and the demand was made prior to the election—should face the war debt in a business-like way, and plan a budget for taking care of it over a period of years, has been endorsed by newspapers of sound views on national questions throughout the country. It has remained for the Collingwood Bulletin to ask: What is the suggestion of The Post? How would it pay the debt?

There was no intention of discussing in the article referred to how the money should be raised to meet our debt. What it was desired to emphasize was that there should be a definite plan scheduling the amounts required year by year to take care of the various obligations. In this connection let it be repeated that during the next twenty years, Victory and war loan issues to approximately $2,000,000,000 will become payable, and, although it is unthinkable that these obligations can be discharged as they come due, there has been nothing done to arrange to take care of them. Imagine the position a private corporation would find itself in if nothing was done to arrange sinking funds or definitely plan for new financing if heavy obligations were coming due. It is equally important that a government should have some financial plan to work to.

That a practical plan can be arranged to take care of public debts is being demonstrated by the province of Ontario. In the disposal of the first block of serial bonds ever issued by a Canadian province, Ontario government has embraced the first phase of a new policy of public financing—a policy which not only contemplates a $700,000 extinction each year of the loan now being contracted, but also contemplates the reduction of past provincial and hydro indebtedness by $3,000,000 per year. By this policy the public debt is to be retired in 40 years.

The plan of debt retirement in 40 years was set as a goal by Provincial Treasurer Price some months ago, at which time he appointed J. A. C. Kemp, representing the Canadian Bankers' Association; R. A. Daly, representing the Bond Dealers' Association, and F. Martin Turnbull, representing the provincial treasury, to work out a scheme of financing which would have this end in view. The adoption of the serial bond was the first fruit of this committee's labors. Supplementary announcement by the provincial treasurer of intention to apply $1,500,000 yearly as a sinking fund to meet existing debt of the province, and another $1,500,000 yearly as a sinking fund to meet existing debt of the Hydro, rounded out the plan which the combined banking, bond dealing and governmental thought has evolved.

This program of the Ontario government illustrates exactly what The Financial Post is urging should be adopted by the Dominion government. The details are not for us to suggest. As in the case of Ontario they should be worked out by competent experts and Canada perhaps could do no better than call on the same bodies as have co-operated so effectively in this province.

TASCHEREAU AND BAXTER PRESENT THEIR PROBLEMS

The Sectional Differences of Quebec and the Maritimes

SPEAK IN MONTREAL

Views Presented by Provincial Premiers Have Many Points of Interest for Business Men

MONTREAL. — Both Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec, and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, premier of New Brunswick, had interesting stories to tell relating to the Dominion's sectional differences when they addressed the annual convention of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association held here this week. The feelings of Quebec and the Maritimes on the problems confronting Canada, as expressed by the two leaders, hold interest for all business men. The speeches of the two premiers were, in part, as follows:

Hon. J. M. B. Baxter

"We need a policy of Canada First. I don't care what party follows it. I would like to have both parties follow it. I know that there is one party in Canada that will never follow it, and that is the rapidly diminishing Progressive Party. But I cannot see why the two 'old parties,' as the Progressives have scornfully termed them, should not join in a policy of Canada First.

"I do not see why the province of New Brunswick should be greatly interested in a tariff for the protection of anybody's business, if you look at it solely from the viewpoint of the 4,000 square miles that we call New Brunswick. But New Brunswick cannot stand alone any more than any other member of our great Confederation can, and we have got to look at this question in national terms, and not by the light merely of our own fireside.

"We could buy a few cents cheaper, possibly, if there were no tariff for any industry in Canada, but if we did save the few cents, where would our gain be? We in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia, and in the Maritime provinces generally take this attitude. Suppose you take out of this Dominion those three provinces, and the three provinces of the west which do not see any reason for a tariff at all and prefer to buy according to the old free trade slogan. Suppose you subtract three million people from the operation of a tariff, what happens? Why, we have got to realize in the Maritime provinces, and in the west they have got to realize that the two great pillars, the two great columns that uphold Confederation are these old provinces of Ontario and Quebec. We may have to bear burdens, and we think we have suffered burdens, but it will not lighten our burdens if we subtract from the other provinces their ability to bear what, after all, is the greater part of the burden to be borne in the Dominion of Canada." The Hon. Mr. Baxter cited income tax payments in support of his argument.

A Reasonable Tariff

"I believe every sane man in the Maritime provinces, and I think that the population of the other provinces, feels that a reasonable protective tariff is not only necessary but absolutely righteous toward the industries of Canada.

"Now, in return, I want to ask you one or two things. We in the Maritime provinces came into Confederation with the spirit of Confederation within us. From time to time you will hear some fool talk of secession in the Maritimes. But it is only fool talk. The real men of the Maritime provinces do not want secession any more than they want the American flag to wave over the Dominion of Canada.

"The trouble with us is that we are seceding by individuals, by families, by groups, going out of the Maritime provinces because there is too little to do for the population who live there. We are facing in some cases an actual diminution of population, as in Prince Edward Island, and it is almost stationary in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Those things are difficult. What is the remedy?

"When the Confederation pact was made under the name of the British North America Act—and there is also some idle talk about that, for the Dominion of Canada has kept every obligation written in the compact of union—there was some-

(Continued on page 16)

FEATURES

November Breaks All Records in Volume of Construction 2
Besco Officials Review Position at Coal Inquiry 3
Advance Has Been Resumed in Some of the Stocks 4
No Disposition to Hurry Along Trial of Winnipeg Promoter 5
Newsprint Supply in U. S. Scarce—Is Unprocurable 6
Southern Power is Continuing to Show Expansion 7
Much New Money Going Into Better Class of Mines 8
Height of Land Area Favorable for Prospector 9
Produced-in-Canada Idea Cannot Be Put Over on Sentiment Alone 10
An Unvarnished Review of Dominion Alloy Steel 11
Bond Market's Available Funds Up $80,000,000 12
Municipal Costs Show Reduction in Saskatchewan 13
Incendiaries Hard to Convict—Those Two Fell 14
How American Banks Charge for Services 15
Putting Tourist Traffic on a Sound Basis 16
Editorial: Let Bank Presidents Speak; Progressives in Control; The Case of Aemilius Jarvis; B.C. Encourages Wealth 10

The Trend of Business in Canada

Conducted by H. M. CAMERON, Statistical Editor, The Financial Post.

A CO-OPERATIVE PLAN IS ADOPTED BY 333 GROCERS

Said That Manufacturers Are in Accord With Project

The co-operative purchasing plan as introduced by the Corporation D'Achats Ltee. (Purchasers' Corporation, Limited) Montreal, has developed considerably, according to the members, and although the organization has been in operation in a practical way, for only four months, the membership has reached three hundred and thirty-three, including many of the better class grocery merchants in the province of Quebec and certain parts of eastern Ontario. The organization of this group was outlined in Canadian Grocer at the time it was formed.

The Corporation D'Achats is not a chain organization, Canadian Grocer points out. The only comparison that may be said to exist between this buying association and a chain is in the advantages of buying that each affords to the comprising unit. There is a difference, however, in that each store using the Corporation D'Achats' purchasing system retains its individual identity, and its own policies, with a complete independence of other members in the association, co-operating only to the extent of pooling buying orders with them to secure better prices. It is much like the Service, Leader and Adanac groups in Ontario.

For those unfamiliar with the system as employed by the Corporation, the following may be of interest; Through a central office, grocers place their requirements, these orders are then consolidated and placed where buying conditions are considered best. For this service members are charged four per cent. over and above the actual cost of the merchandise, plus the cost of delivering the goods, should the destination be outside Montreal. This four per cent. charge is for the purpose of defraying the operating and administrative services in maintaining the service. In spite of the heavy cost of organizing and putting the system in operation, before the expiration of three months, it was found, according to those in charge, that this levy was sufficient to cover expenses, and the corporation is said now to be on a profit-making basis.

Another Large Electrical Order to Foreign Company

On the basis of price another large electrical equipment order is to go out of Canada. Winnipeg Hydro is going to order two new generators from Swedish General Electric Co. at $143,700. Two new turbines to cost $88,900 are to be ordered from Canadian Boving Co., Lindsay, Ont.

The Swedish General Electric Company's price was the lowest received, and it was not necessary to buy spare parts, J. G. Glassco, Hydro manager, said, adding that representatives of Canadian Westinghouse have been to see him and had arranged to appear before council to plead for special consideration for the Canadian manufacturer. They felt the Canadian manufacturing firm should get a certain preference, as they could not compete with the low wages paid in places like Sweden. Ald. Blumberg pronounced the argument for the Canadian manufacturer "bunk."

Motor Output Has Broken All Records

WASHINGTON.—October production of motor vehicles was 406,569 passenger cars and 45,823 trucks, of which 392,648 passenger cars and 44,129 trucks were produced in the United States and 13,921 passenger cars and 1,694 trucks were produced in Canada, according to the Department of Commerce. This establishes a new monthly record.

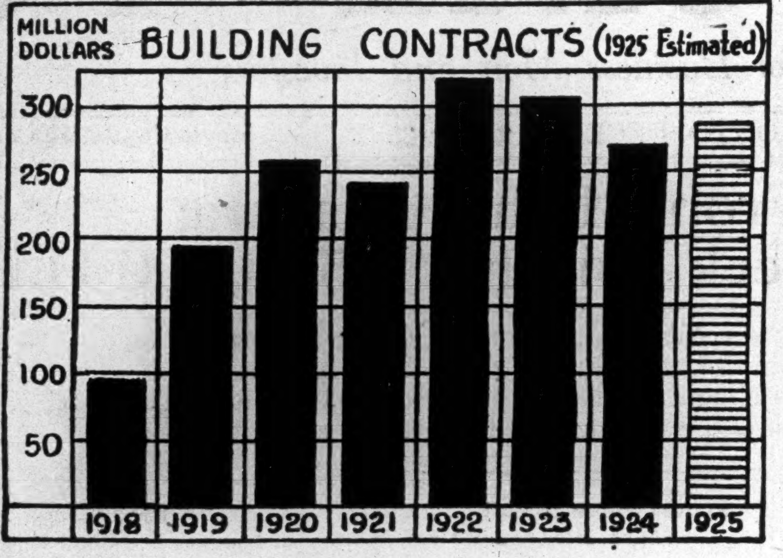
Canadian Conditions

Car Loadings—	1925	1924
Week Nov. 21	78,625	68,142+15.4%
Yr. to date	2,660,210	2,635,083+ 0.9%
Grain Receipts—		
	1925	1924
Aug. 1 to Nov. 20	176,038,100	118,727,377+48.2%
Building—		
	1925	1924
October	9,591,719	11,238,610—14.6%
Bank Clearings—November		
	1925	1924
	$1,633,085,136	1,652,702,601— 1.1%
Savings Deposits—Chart. Banks—		
	1925	1924
Sept.	$1,268,554,097	1,177,428,463+ 7.7%
Current Loans—By Banks—		
	1925	1924
September	903,717,736	956,744,562— 5.5%
Net Dominion Debt—Oct. 31—		
	1925	1924
	2,360,022,809	2,376,349,075— 0.6%
Wheat, No. 1, Nor. Winnipeg—		
	1925	1924
	Nov. 30, $1.52	Nov. (Av.) $1.64
Railway Earnings—		
10 Months—	1925	1924
C. P. R.	$144,243,276	$148,710,928— 3.0%
Oper. Exp.	115,163,327	121,242,979— 5.0%
Net	29,079,949	27,468,060+ 5.8%
C. N. R.	196,444,081	195,325,323+ 0.5%
Oper. Exp.	175,958,360	184,555,659— 4.6%
Net	20,485,721	10,769,664+ 90.2%
Balance of Trade—		
12 months, October 31—		
	1925	1924
Exp.	$1,210,679,606	$1,089,194,223+11.1%
Imp.	865,239,383	818,708,963+ 5.6%
Bal.	345,440,223	270,485,260+27.7%

Serving a Vital Commercial Need, Honestly, Adequately and Economically

Bearing in mind that true credit is based on Character, Capacity, Capital.

The Mercantile Agency
R. G. DUN & CO.
17 Offices in Canada



BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

November Breaks All Records in Volume of Construction

The volume of building in Canada during November has exceeded all records! The expansion which has been in evidence, more particularly during the past four months, has culminated in a larger monthly total than for any previous November, and the totals for the four months ending with November were all larger than corresponding months last year The November total, according to MacLean Building Reports, was $46,972,800 against $29,647,500 for October and $24,614,200 for November of last year. November's figure was thus over 90 per cent. greater than that of last year.

The largest contributors to the November total were public works and public utilities, which constituted approximately 38 per cent. of the total. This increase in public operations is attributed to generally improving business conditions, as well as the favorable building conditions. Building costs are now lower than they were some time ago, in Canada, and there are various reasons pointing to the present as a favorable time for building operations.

It is significant that the second largest group in the November figure comprises industrial building. This was 29 per cent. of the total. At a time when industrial operations are reputed to be at a low ebb, it is interesting to note the big increase in plant and, to a lesser extent, in equipment. This indicates, at least, that the leaders of industry have confidence in the outlook.

Quebec Leads in New Building

Another interesting feature of the November building contract figures is that Quebec leads the provinces by contributing 53.9 per cent. of the total. This unprecedented volume of construction, especially in the pulp and paper industry and in power development, is indicative of the industrial progress that the province is making. Quebec records an increase of $41,000,000 over the corresponding period of last year, while Ontario, for example, shows a decrease of $5,000,000 over the same period, in spite of an increase of 22 per cent. in residential building.

This increase in residential construction which was evident in Ontario was particularly noticeable in the larger centres. In Toronto, Hamilton and some of the other cities, residence building has been proceeding on an elaborate scale. The population of these centres is increasing, to the detriment of the country districts, and there is a decided tendency towards apartment dwelling.

Taking all classes of building for the year to date, the total was $285,297,700, against $247,393,300 for the same period last year, or an increase of 15.3 per cent.. There is every evidence that this high scale of operation will continue throughout the winter. Winter building in Canada is increasing each year, and it is no longer thought that substantial structures cannot be erected during the period of frost. This change tends to level out the market both for labor and for materials, and is already proving a decided advantage from the standpoint of winter occupation.

C.P.R. Net Earnings Are Best Recorded Since 1917

MONTREAL.—Despite the fact that unfavorable weather conditions seriously interfered with the movement of the big western crop during October, the showing of the Canadian Pacific for that month is a very satisfactory one. The net earnings were the best in two years and the gross the highest for any month since November, 1923. And not only has the net been exceeded only three times for October in the history of the company but for the ten months the showing is the best since 1917. Comparative summary follows:

October	1925	Increase
Gross	$ 19,569,188	$ 216,847
Work expenses	12,125,161	*205,001
Net profits	$ 7,444,027	$ 421,849

*Decrease.

Ten months	1925	Increase
Gross	$144,243,276	*$4,467,652
Work expenses	115,163,327	*6,079,652
Net profits	$ 29,079,949	$1,611,889

*Decrease.

Stevens Would Inquire Into Smuggling Charges

OTTAWA.—Canadian merchants who have felt that they are suffering seriously from the smuggling of silks, laces and other products on which there is a high tariff on their imports, will be interested in a resolution which Hon. H. H. Stevens proposes to introduce, calling for an inquiry into the administration of the customs department and the allegations that there is "laxity, inefficiency and dishonesty on the part of certain customs officials."

The smuggling of liquor will be a feature of the inquiry. It has been felt in those provinces having liquor dispensaries that the provincial governments, having heavy taxes to pay on their imports, are at a distinct disadvantage in competing with bootleggers to whom supplies of smuggled liquor which has paid no taxes may be made available

Will Not Sell Elevators To Western Wheat Pool

WINNIPEG.—United Grain Growers, Limited, will not sell elevator facilities of the company to the pools. This is the decision of the annual meeting of the company. The proposal to sell the elevator facilities was defeated by an overwhelming vote. At the same time, the shareholders of the company went on record as favoring the co-ordination of the marketing facilities of the three prairie wheat pools, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the United Grain Growers, Limited.

Quebec Shoe Factory Strike is Finished

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The strike of the three national unions in the shoe factories of Quebec ended last week. The manufacturers have agreed to the proposition of His Grace Mgr. Langlois, administrator of the Diocese of Quebec, that the men return to work, and that the question of salaries be settled by arbitration. There are 1,500 men and 1,500 women affected by the strike in the 14 factories where work ceased Nov. 16.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED

Head Office:
LONDON, E.C. 3.

Over 1,650 Offices in England and Wales, and several in India, Burmah and Egypt.

(31st December, 1924.) ($5=£1.)
DEPOSITS, &c. $1,707,171,660
ADVANCES, &c. $823,571,655

The Bank has Agents and Correspondents throughout the British Empire and in all parts of the World, and is closely associated with the following Banks:—

The National Bank of Scotland Ltd.
Bank of London & South America Ltd.
Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd.
The National Bank of New Zealand, Ltd.
Bank of British West Africa, Ltd.
The British Italian Banking Corporation, Limited.

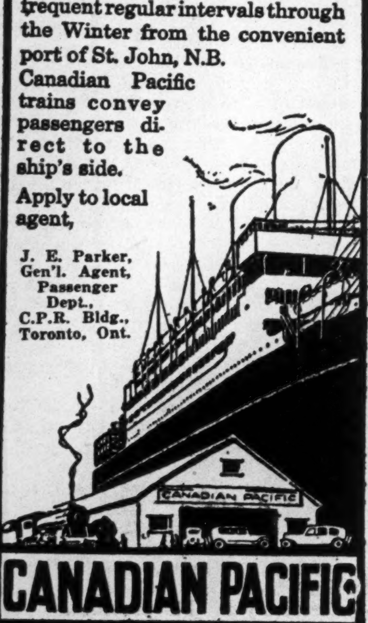
Direct to the ship's side —then EUROPE

TRAVEL by the famous Canadian Pacific fleet of Trans-Atlantic Steamships. Sailings at frequent regular intervals through the Winter from the convenient port of St. John, N.B.

Canadian Pacific trains convey passengers direct to the ship's side.

Apply to local agent,

J. E. Parker,
Gen'l. Agent,
Passenger Dept.,
C.P.R. Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.



CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
Engravers and Printers

BANK NOTES AND CHEQUES
CORPORATION BONDS
STOCK CERTIFICATES
MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES
AND OTHER
MONETARY DOCUMENTS

Head Office and Works
224 Wellington Street, OTTAWA

Branches
MONTREAL TORONTO

New York Stocks and Grain Futures

Our direct private wire connections enable us to offer prompt and efficient service in the execution of orders on The New York Stock Exchange, The Chicago Board of Trade and Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Splendid Board Room and Ticker Service—Conveniently Located on the Main Rotunda Floor, King Edward Hotel. Toronto.

Telephones Main 6204-5-6.

F. C. Sutherland & Co.
Limited.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
King Edward Hotel Bldg., TORONTO.

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, CORPORATION BONDS

Bought and Sold
Maritime Province Issues are of particular interest to us.
Correspondence invited.
"We cover the Maritimes"

EASTERN SECURITIES
Company Limited
St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

CLARKSON, GORDON & DILWORTH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers.
TORONTO
15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST
MONTREAL
TORONTO

NEWBOLD C. JONES
FREDERICK NEWTON
BRIAN HEWARD
JOHN D. MACPHERSON
JONES, NEWTON & HEWARD
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
105-106 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
TELEPHONE MAIN 2411*.

OSLER & HAMMOND
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents
Members
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
21 JORDAN STREET - TORONTO

WHEN SENDING MONEY ORDERS

WHEN you have occasion to send Money Orders they may be obtained readily at any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Total Assets in excess of $700,000,000

Head Office: Montreal

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

The Weyburn Security Bank
Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament
TWENTY-SIX BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
HEAD OFFICE - WEYBURN, SASK.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jos. Margens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask.; J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask.; M. A. Miller, Weyburn, Sask.; S. E. Oscarson, Fargo, North Dakota; N. D. McKinnon, Weyburn, Sask.; H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.

A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

Canadian Appraisal Company, Ltd.
The Pioneer Appraisal Organization of Canada
Established 1905

DURING the past twenty years we have appraised some FIVE THOUSAND properties, all within the Dominion of Canada and comprising the most representative industrial plants in every line of industry.

Correspondence Invited

Head Office - 364 University St. - Montreal
Royal Bank Building TORONTO
NEW YORK Equitable Building

Toronto Branch Entrance

The Open Door

The door of The Bank of Nova Scotia is always open to the business man who wants a broad and sympathetic banking service.

Correspondence solicited.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832
Capital, $10,000,000. Reserve, $19,500,000
Total Resources, $230,000,000

THE ROYAL TRUST CO
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
Head Office - Montreal

Sir VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart., President
HUNTLY R. DRUMMOND, Vice-President
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager
R. P. JELLETT, Asst. Gen. Manager
G. T. BOGERT, Supt. of Branches

TORONTO ADVISORY BOARD
G. G. ADAM HIS HONOUR HENRY COCKSHUTT
Maj. S. C. NORSWORTHY, D.S.O., M.C. B. S. DARLING

Manager BRUCE L. SMITH
Toronto Office 59 Yonge Street

BRANCHES
CALGARY HAMILTON ST. JOHN, N.B. VANCOUVER
EDMONTON OTTAWA ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. VICTORIA
HALIFAX QUEBEC TORONTO WINNIPEG

Assets under Administration exceed
$357,000,000

297T

Bell Telephone Opportunities for Investment in Our Biggest Public Utility

Second Article: Ploughing Back Earnings; the Automatic System

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The Bell Telephone has one problem to meet which is not met in most lines of business. When telephone systems were first established in the average Canadian city, the initial exchange, usually located in the heart of the business section, served only a limited number of users. The central office building rented for this purpose was of the average store or office type of construction, and it had the switchboards of the elementary magneto type. Lines to subscribers' premises, nearly all close at hand, were short, easy to construct, and comparatively inexpensive in upkeep and repair. Because of the limited number of subscribers, the use of the service was restricted, and the operating load was light and costs low. To-day, however, many new exchanges have been added, longer lines have had to be built, and the increased scope of the service has resulted in a heavier load on each line. As each additional exchange is added, it has to be equipped, not only with lines directly to its subscribers, but also with lines connected with the other offices, and for this purpose alone additional switchboards with the necessary staff of operators are required. Unlike other businesses, then, unit costs increase instead of decrease with the growth of the system.

Compensating Revenues

To offset somewhat this increasing cost of operation, the company has made a consistent and successful effort by publicity and personal salesmanship to develop the use of its long-distance lines. Substantial progress has been made in this direction, and the results so far achieved indicate that there is a tremendous field which as yet has hardly been touched. As long-distance service becomes more developed, arrangements will be made for what is called direct talk service in the areas surrounding the larger cities; this will result in a still greater use of the long-distance lines.

Again, too, there are what might be termed by-products of telephone service from which the company is able to derive a certain amount of revenue. Things such as extension telephones and telephone directory advertising are being developed. These add immeasurably to the benefits, the convenience and the effectiveness of the service as a whole. Indeed, as revenue producers they are no inconsiderable factor.

Re-Invest for General Benefit

There are few balance sheets which show so clearly the results of conservative financing year after year as does the balance sheet of this company. The capital stock and bonds outstanding amount to $63,000,000, whilst the plant, real estate, and other investments as shown in the last report amount to $93,000,000.

Here is a difference in round numbers amounting to $30,000,000. How did the Bell Telephone Company acquire such a valuable property with such a comparatively small expenditure? The answer lies in the fact that not only has the company invested the proceeds from the sale of its stocks and bonds in the property, but it has gone to other sources for capital. One of these sources is the premium which it obtained through the issue of new stock, but this is only a small portion of the whole. Each year, after paying dividends, the company has had a surplus; it is these surpluses which have piled up and have built some of the company's buildings, erected some of its poles and purchased additional equipment. One feature about the re-investment of these earnings which sometimes escapes attention is the fact that in this way it has invested money on which it has no interest to pay; this in turn safeguards the dividend return to the shareholder to no inconsiderable extent, and at the same time allows further financing at low rates. The public, as the user of telephone service also benefits for the re-investment of earnings makes possible a continuance of moderate rates.

The Advent of the Automatics

The introduction of machine switching, or automatic telephones, has attracted much attention. and naturally the investor wants to know just what effect this will have on future earnings. There are two motives which have prompted the company to adopt the new automatic phones. The first is the lower operating cost, and the second the possibility that with women entering so many new fields of endeavor, it will not be possible to obtain the supply of operators sufficient to meet the demand, say, ten or twenty years hence.

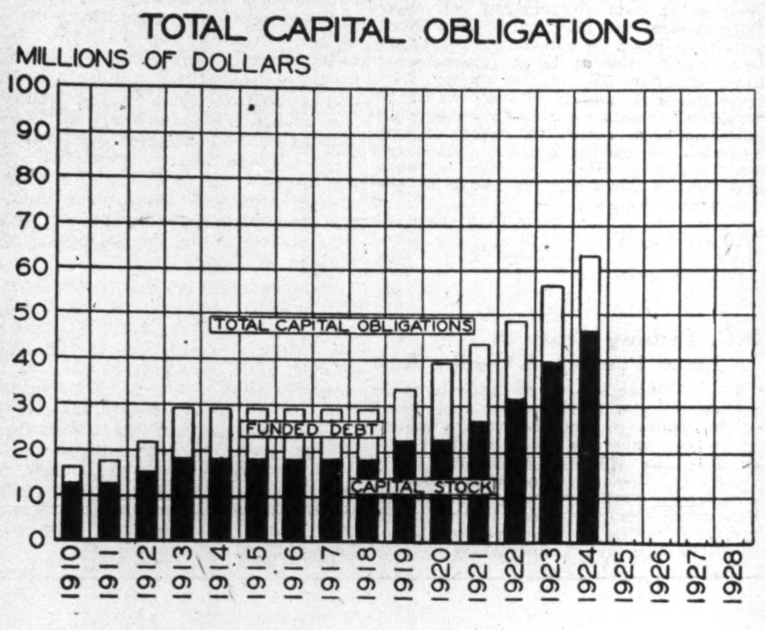
The first cost of the automatic switchboards is considerably higher than that of the manual boards. This is offset, though, through lowered operating costs, which, in the end, mean a higher percentage of earnings from the new system than from the old.

Evolution—Not Revolution

However, it is not the company's intention to scrap its manual switchboards, but as the old boards become obsolete, to change to the automatic by a process of evolution—not revolution. Probably neither Montreal nor Toronto will be completely equipped with automatic exchanges until, say, 1940.

Automatic exchanges will require more capital expenditure in the future than the manual exchanges have done in the past, so that it is possible that the company may make more frequent offerings of stock to its shareholders.

At the moment there are probably not any great savings being made on the automatic lines, as the linking up of the automatic with the manual exchanges requires a considerable amount of additional equipment, but when machine switching becomes more general, the results will undoubtedly be more satisfactory to the investor. The chief advantage in the automatic lies in the fact that it makes possible savings that will safeguard the present dividends without adding to the cost of service.



BESCO OFFICIALS REVIEW SITUATION; MERGER BENEFICIAL

President and Chief Mining Engineer Present Corporation's Case

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—There were many points of interest in the statements of Roy M. Wolvin, president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, which were made under oath to the royal commission now investigating the coal industry in Nova Scotia.

In referring to the charges that Besco stock was watered at the time of the merger, Mr. Wolvin said as follows:

"I can testify that the companies that went into the merger had profits that had not been disbursed to their shareholders in excess of that amount ($19,000,000). That interest was merely a distribution of undivided profits, made in such a way as to make the merger as attractive as possible.

"Now I would like to say further that I suspected or thought that some time in the past there might have been some water put into some of the companies that bore the name of Dominion and some Nova Scotia Steel and Coal. I don't know. And I satisfied myself that if there was any water that had been put in, it had been squeezed out. But I was using the profits that represented this squeezing out of the water in that $19,000,000 increase.

Surpluses Behind Stock

"The common shares of the British Empire Steel Corporation in the hands of the public are approximately $20,000,000. I think you will find that there isn't water in any of this stock. I think I can say without hesitation that the assets that went into the British Empire Steel Corporation were worth more at that time than all the issues, debts, bonds and stocks of any and all kinds, including the common stock of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and I will give you the evidence to support that when the time comes. But I want to say that I protected myself, in my own mind that if there was any water it certainly was less than the $20,000,000 of common shares on which no one had any idea of paying dividends, and which is left to the future of the industry to make good.

"You will find this, that we have never paid any dividends on the $50,000,000 of second preferred stock.

"There was approximately $50,000,000 held in the hands of the public. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that if the employees of this company had had the confidence in it that I had, and if certain newspapers had had that confidence in this enterprise, we would be over the top now instead of having all the trouble we are having."

Pros and Cons of Property

In dealing with the possibilities of the properties, Mr. Wolvin reviewed, first the favorable and, later, the unfavorable factors affecting the industry, declaring:

"When I completed my study of this industry, I came to the conclusion that the coal industry of Nova Scotia was the greatest industry in eastern Canada. I felt that the assets included along with the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company about 90 per cent. of the good coal in eastern Canada.

"I also realized that it was on tide water; that it had no railway haul; and was located in a growing country, and that we were entering upon what I believe is the by-product age. I came to the conclusion that Sydney, for steel making, was a point at which raw materials could be assembled cheaper than any other point on this continent outside of Alabama. I felt, too, that this was a steel industry in a country that had to grow. I also realized its world position, and with the volume of export business it would be in a better position than any other point that I could find.

Newfoundland's Ore

"I went into the ore properties in Newfoundland and I found that in that one deposit there was 15 per cent. of the world's known commercial ore. I found it was situated half-way between the two continents; that it was in the proper position to take care of the continent of Europe, the rejuvenation of the British steel industry, supplying Canada, and, I believed ultimately to be shipped across the Alleghany mountains into the Pittsburgh district in the United States.

"Now, the things I did not realize. I did not realize the tremendous period of time in which these changes of the world would be unsettled. I did not expect the failure on the part of the Dominion government to adjust the tariff. I make that statement, as the tariffs on steel products are specific duties, a certain rate per ton. During the war the steel industries had had the greatest protection that it is possible for any industry to have. War is the greatest protection to an industry in the world. War will develop industries in any nation. The government should have paid attention to that and given a tariff adjustment that would have put the specific duties somewhere near the pre-war valorem basis."

Importance of Investigation

Continuing, Mr. Wolvin brought out several more interesting points in connection with the corporation. He said:

"This ore property, I believe, is the only salvation of the British steel industry; that is my opinion.

"I believe it is the biggest thing in Canada. We must keep in mind that you are investigating in the coal properties and the steel plant the greatest asset of the province of Nova Scotia. We must keep in mind that the steel industry possibly means more ultimately to the province of Nova Scotia than the coal industry ever can. You must bear in mind that you are investigating the greatest industrial corporation in Canada. You are investigating this ore deposit that I think means so much and in addition you are making this investigation for several thousand employees and for just as many thousand shareholders. I want you to know that there are among these shareholders some who are to-day without income because their life's savings are invested in this company."

Evidence of the Engineer

The evidence of Walter D. Herd, chief mining engineer of the corporation, indicated that the joining together of the present constituent companies had had a beneficial effect on the Nova Scotia coal industry.

He submitted that the merger enabled the subdivision of the holdings of both companies into areas best suited for economic development; that centralization of supervision reduced expenditure, and that it also provided work at Florence, and No. 1B mines, where none would be otherwise. He stated that No. 1B had been opened with the express purpose of working the Scotia submarine lease.

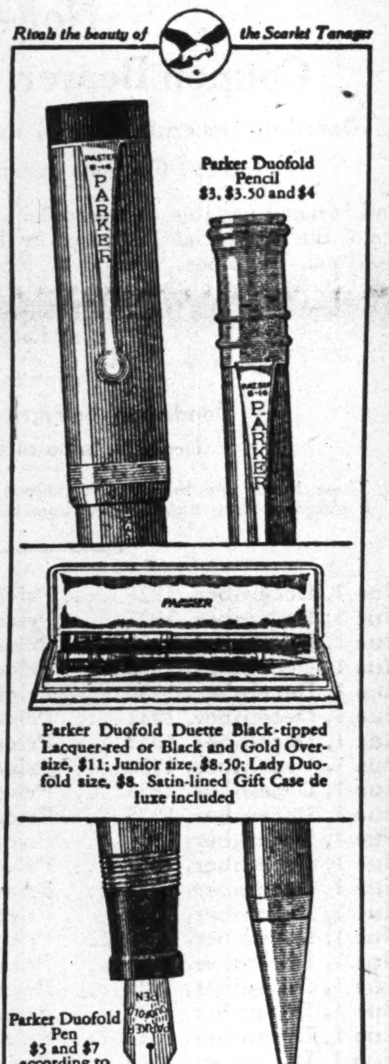
President:
W. H. WARDROPE, K.C.
Hamilton, Ont.

Vice-Presidents:
A. W. BRIGGS, K.C.
Toronto, Ont.
N. SOMMERVILLE, K.C.
Toronto, Ont.

Managing Director:
CHARLES BAUCKHAM

THE
STERLING
TRUSTS
CORPORATION
10-12 East King St., Toronto.
Branch at Regina, Sask.

Rivals the beauty of the Scarlet Tanager



Parker Duofold Pencil
$3, $3.50 and $4

Parker Duofold Duette Black-tipped Lacquer-red or Black and Gold Over-size, $11; Junior size, $8.50; Lady Duofold size, $8. Satin-lined Gift Case de luxe included

Parker Duofold Pen
$5 and $7 according to size

This Gift Will Make Christmas a Glorious Success and the Giver Not Forgotten

Parker Duofold Duette

A perfect match—
a matchless writing team

THE pen with the Hand-size Grip, Over-size Ink Capacity, Free Swinging Balance, Invisible Filler, and 25-year Guaranteed Point.

The Pencil with Gold Crown, Clip and Tip, Hand-size Grip, and Non-Clog Propeller that turns lead OUT and IN.

Ready for Christmas at all good pen counters.

The Parker Fountain Pen Co., Limited
Factory and General Offices
Toronto, Ontario

Made in Canada—Same Price as in the States

Charles, Harding & Company
Financial Agents
Mortgages, Valuations, Insurance, Management, Real Estate
Metropolitan Building,
Toronto
TELEPHONE -:- MAIN 1062

When Remitting
BUY
CANADIAN NATIONAL
EXPRESS
MONEY ORDERS

LENT, MACKAY & CO.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, etc.
W. F. W. Lent, K.C.,
Alex. B. Mackay, M.A., LL.B.,
Solicitors for Standard Bank of Canada.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
Cable Address "LENJO" Western Union Code

PATENTS
and Trademarks
Send for booklet
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
15 Elgin Street - Ottawa

ANGLIN-NORCROSS
(LIMITED)
Contracting Engineers
and Builders
MONTREAL :: TORONTO

DUNCAN and BELL
Barristers and Solicitors.
Lewis Duncan H. Brooke Bell
Lewis Duncan, Author of "The Law and Practice of Bankruptcy in Canada."
Wilson Building, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Canada.
Cable Address: "Bankruptcy" Toronto.

WHEN YOU REMIT SEND A
DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER
For Sale by
C.P.R. STATIONS
and DOMINION EXPRESS AGENCIES

For Investors

INVESTORS find our Bond Department of great assistance in selecting suitable investments, and also in arranging the purchase or sale of securities.

A MONTHLY list of offerings will be sent on request. 31

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Capital Paid Up $20,000,000
Reserve Fund $20,000,000

INVENTIONS PATENTED
TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS REGISTERED.
Blank form "Record of Invention," and full information free on request.
W. IRWIN HASKETT, 18 Elgin St., Ottawa, Canada

ROYAL MAIL
Canada-West Indies
Regular Sailings From HALIFAX
—FOR—
BERMUDA
ST KITTS
ANTIGUA
MONTSERRAT
DOMINICA
ST LUCIA
BARBADOS
ST VINCENT
GRENADA
TRINIDAD
DEMERARA
Ask your local ticket agent for sailing dates and passenger rates, or write to
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY
HALIFAX, N.S.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
will make your holidays happy days — winter or summer, spring or fall. On the Beach and the Boardwalk. In the very centre of things. American Plan only; always open.
Illustrated folder and rates on request.
LEEDS and LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

COMPANY ORGANIZATION & INCORPORATION
Commercial and Industrial Investigations, Analysis and Reports
An invaluable service during the entire period of organization and capital raising.
"Consultations with Specialists effect economies in time and in dollars."
MORTON WALKER MORTON & COMPANY
305-6-7 New Birks Building, Montreal

BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE
COMPANY LIMITED
Steel Plate Engraving and Printing, Lithographing, etc.
Producers of
Bank Notes, Bonds, Municipal Debentures, Stock Certificates, Interim Receipts, Cheques and all Documents of a Monetary Nature
Branch
11 Place d'Armes
MONTREAL
Head Office
OTTAWA
Canada
Branch
1205 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

YOU SELL SOMETHING

How do you know he won't buy? Have you called him by Long Distance?

"I sell entirely by Long Distance—It's quicker and cheaper."
—Hay and Grain Dealer

BELL TELEPHONE CO.
OF CANADA

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds
Municipal Bonds
Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
Established 1901
E. R. WOOD, President
MONTREAL OFFICE
Canada Life Building
LONDON, ENG., OFFICE
No. 6 Austin Friars
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

The Securities Markets

THE ADVANCE HAS BEEN RESUMED IN SOME OF STOCKS

The Influence of Wall Street is Much in Evidence

Market Indicator
20 Industrial Stocks

	High	Low
Week of Dec. 2..	84.9	82.7
Week of Nov. 25.	83.9	82.1
Mth. of Dec., '24.	72.6	67.2

The inclination of the Canadian stock market to follow the lead of New York has continued as a dominant influence in the situation throughout the past week. While there is nothing analogous in the business situations underlying the present market, in Canada and the United States, there is the sentimental effect of the one market on the other. particularly in view of the speculative rise of prices, and there is the more definite influence that many Canadian investors have holdings in American stocks and a growing number of American investors have been buying Canadian securities. Apart then from economic or financial conditions in the two countries, Wall Street plays its part in the trend of the trading on Canadian exchanges. This was particularly in evidence on the American Thanksgiving Day when, evidently because Wall Street took the day off, the Canadian markets drifted without any evidence of initiative.

As a matter of actual conditions there would seem to be no reason why the end of the bull market in New York — and there is no definite evidence that such a stage has yet been reached or will be in the immediate future—should necessarily means the end of the forward movement on the Canadian exchanges. Business has only started to revive in this country and should continue to improve after the peak of prosperity is reached and passed in the United States. Not only is the agricultural situation much improved and industry finding better demand, but there is a great surplus of money as indicated by the big balance of bank deposits over business loans and this should not only facilitate stock market operations but should make it possible for trade and industry to expand without financial restraint.

The general trend of the week has indicated a resumption of the movement to higher levels perhaps more definitely on the Canadian exchanges than in New York. A summary of changes shows that while there have been forty-six advances recorded, there have been only thirty-nine declines:

	Gains	Loss	Unch.	Total
Banks	2	4	3	9
Paper	8	3	3	14
Steel	4	5	2	11
Milling	2	5	7	14
Utilities	8	4	7	19
Tractions	4	1	4	9
Textiles	4	2	..	6
Industrials	14	15	15	44
Total	46	39	41	126

In the bank group the fact that there has been less activity is perhaps not a matter for surprise in view of the upward movement which has been enjoyed by these stocks for a year or so. Bank of Montreal showed outstanding strength with an advance of nearly 2 points.

The strength in the paper group is evidence of the improvement in the outlook in the newsprint industry. Only a short time ago it was felt that the plans of the various companies indicated a period of over-expansion ahead. However, the improvement in the demand in the United States and in Australia and some other export markets has led to a widening conviction that Canada's economic position in this industry, and the steps being taken to bring about more efficient production, assure reasonable prosperity for the majority of the big companies at least. Laurentide has been a feature with an advance of more than 4 points but Abitibi and Spanish have not been far behind and St. Maurice and Belgo have continued their advance.

The possibilities of the utilities companies seem to still appeal to the investing public. There are many evidences that the ability of these big corporations to supply the public with light, heat and power at favorable rates will mean more and more business in the future. Montreal Light, Heat and Power and Consumers Gas each advanced another point. In the tractions the better outlook for Twin City has resulted in the shares of that company advancing to a high of 75. It will be a great relief to the shareholders of this company to have the fare situation definitely cleared up on a basis to permit the company earning fair profits.

The textile group has been sharing in the advance in a decided way. It is evident that business improvement for these industries is anticipated. Dominion Textile, Montreal Cottons and Penmans all moved up about a point.

Throughout the general industrial list the advances and declines were about equally divided. Atlantic Sugar and B. C. Fishing with advances of about two points were popular favorites, while Sherwin-Williams which is not so generally traded in took a quick move from 118 to 125.

Conflicting Influences

The New York market has become a very mixed situation. There is a very distinct difference of opinion as to whether the recent reaction has been in the nature of a reaction—as seems to have been indicated by the strength which has developed in the later trading this week—or whether the end of the bull market has been reached. John Moody holds the opinion that the adjusting process has been carried too far and that while the bearish sentiment has been growing, the reasons for it have been disappearing. He thinks that instead of a sagging market from now until Christmas there may perhaps be a firm or even a rising market. The chief argument of the bulls is improving business combined with easy money, while the more conservative element points to the high levels reached and predicts that these cannot be maintained because they are not justified by the business outlook.

$42,000,000 War Loan Bonds Matured December 1st

Holders of War Loan Bonds dated December 1, 1915 which matured December 1, 1925, should tender same immediately for payment. We stress the importance of doing so in order that holders may avoid loss of interest.

Our December Bond List embraces a wide range of Government, Municipal, Public Utility and Corporation Bonds and will assist holders of maturing War Loan Bonds to re-invest immediately in further sound securities.

Write for our December Bond List. It should interest you.

36 King Street West,
Toronto.
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Co.

CHAMPION MOTORS BEFORE THE COURTS

Company Formed to Market Augustine Engine to Appear in Buffalo

BUFFALO. — Justice Horton of supreme court granted an order requiring the officers of the Champion Rotary Motors Corporation, Inc., 1934 Elmwood Avenue, to appear in supreme court in Buffalo, December 14, to show cause why the company should not be restrained from doing further business.

The order, which has been demanded in an action started by Donald S. Dudley, deputy attorney general for New York State, also contained a stay preventing the company from doing further business until the outcome of this hearing.

Four companies under practically the same managements have had factories and offices in Elmwood Avenue since 1907, the year the Rotary Engine Company was organized. It changed its name in 1908 to the B. F. Augustine Company. In 1909 the Augustine Automatic Rotary Engine Company was established, and the Champion Rotary Motors Company was organized in 1922. This latter company, Mr. Dudley claims, was granted a license by its predecessor to sell and manufacture the automobile motors.

In 1924 the Champion Company and the Augustine Rotary Engine Company had been sued by Carl Sherman, attorney general after these firms had sold $500,000 worth of stock in and around Buffalo. This suit was unsuccessful.

Imperial May Absorb All of International Pete

Heavy trading has featured Imperial Oil and its producing subsidiary, International Pete., of which Imperial is supposed to have anywhere from 60 to 80 per cent. interest. It has been figured out that Imperial's profits in the way of dividends on International Pete holdings amount to about one-quarter of the dividend of $1 paid on Imperial Oil. New York reports are that the present stock activity is based on rumors that Imperial is to absorb the whole of International Pete. Standarl Oil, of New Jersey, controls Imperial, and it is said, wants to have 100 per cent. control of its producing units, so as to ensure its supply of raw material. International Pete is the largest producer of crude operating in South and Central America. The range of the two stocks follows:

	Inter. Pete	Imp. Oil
1925 opening	24¼	30
High for year	35½	37⅛
November close	31	34
Present	33¾	35¾

B.C. Fishing Close to Level Predicted Weeks Ago

B. C. Fishing shares continue to move up, reaching a level within a ½ point of 60, where it was predicted a month or so ago that the stock would reach. In fact the tip was broadcast fairly generally. Buying is in anticipation of a resumption of dividends, and the latest gossip on the Street is that the dividend may be accompanied by a bonus to cover this year's operations.

DODGE STRENGTHENS TRUCK POSITION

Acquisition of Graham Bros. Will Mean Heavier Line of Machines

Acquisition by Dodge Bros. of a majority interest in Graham Bros., truck manufacturers, will strengthen its place in the truck side of the business, says the Wall Street Journal. Dodge already was a strong factor in the commercial car industry with its popular three-quarter ton car. With the Graham business it will add equally popular ton and ton and a half trucks. Evidently the Graham brothers have faith not only in their own enterprise but in the future of the Dodge business because with the sale of control of their company they have become heavy buyers of Dodge common stock and while continuing management of their own company are becoming represented in executive positions and on the board of directors of Dodge Bros.

Some profess to see in these developments a forecast that the Grahams will become the dominant interests in Dodge. Control lies in the 500,000 shares of B common stock and it is unlikely that the banking interests are prepared, as yet at least, to part with a majority of those shares.

The three Graham brothers, Joe, Ray and Robert, have become very wealthy in the truck business. Their career closely parallels the success of the Fisher brothers of the Fisher Body Corp.

INVEST IN A GROWING INDUSTRY

Southern Canada Power

5% Bonds
Due 1955

Serving over 70 cities and towns in that part of the Province of Quebec lying between the St. Lawrence River and the International Boundary, this hydro-electric Company is almost ideal in its location. It has shown for years consistent growth in earnings, in number of customers served and in number of shareholders.

Price to yield about 5.20%

443

NESBITT, THOMSON and Company, Limited
305-7 Bank of Hamilton Building
TORONTO
Montreal Hamilton
Winnipeg

NEW ISSUE 3, DECEMBER, 1925

$21,000,000
Government of the
Province of Ontario
4½%
Non-Callable
Coupon Bearer, Serial Gold Bonds

Dated 1, December, 1925, and due annually as undernoted.

Interest Coupons payable 1, June and December.

Principal and Interest payable, at the holder's option, in Gold Coin of lawful money of Canada, at the Office of the Provincial Treasurer, in the City of Toronto; or at the Bank of Montreal, in Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Regina, Calgary, Halifax, and St. John, N.B.; or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, in New York City, in U.S. Gold Coin; or at the Bank of Montreal, in London, England, in Sterling, at Par of Exchange.

Denomination: $1,000.

Bonds may be registered as to principal only.

Legal Opinion of E. G. Long, Esq., K.C.

These bonds and the interest thereon are a direct and primary obligation of the Province of Ontario and a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

$700,000, due 1, December, 1926	Price, 99.90 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.60%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1927	Price, 99.72 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.65%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1928	Price, 99.45 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.70%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1929	Price, 99.10 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.75%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1930	Price, 98.68 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.80%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1931	Price, 97.94 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1932	Price, 97.65 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1933	Price, 97.38 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1934	Price, 97.12 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1935	Price, 96.87 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1936	Price, 96.63 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1937	Price, 96.40 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1938	Price, 96.19 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1939	Price, 95.98 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1940	Price, 95.79 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1941	Price, 95.60 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.90%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1942	Price, 95.50 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.89%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1943	Price, 95.50 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.88%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1944	Price, 95.50 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.87%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1945	Price, 95.50 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.85%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1946	Price, 95.50 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.84%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1947	Price, 95.25 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.85%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1948	Price, 95.25 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.84%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1949	Price, 95.25 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.84%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1950	Price, 95.25 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.83%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1951	Price, 95.00 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.84%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1952	Price, 95.00 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.83%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1953	Price, 95.00 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.83%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1954	Price, 95.00 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.82%
$700,000, due 1, December, 1955	Price, 95.00 and Interest;	yield to maturity, 4.82%

These Bonds are offered for delivery in interim form on or about 15, December, 1925, as, if and when issued and delivered to us.

Orders may be telephoned or telegraphed at our expense.

BANK OF MONTREAL
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
KERR, FLEMMING & CO. **HANSON BROS.**
R. A. DALY & CO. **MATTHEWS & CO., LTD.**
McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & CO., LTD.
THE DOMINION BANK

NO DISPOSITION TO HURRY ALONG TRIAL OF 'PEG PROMOTER

Hearst Gave Self Up in July —Was Recently Taken Up on New Charge

There seems no disposition on the part of the authorities of Manitoba to push ahead with the trial of Joseph X. Hearst of the Hearst Music Co. There was quite a hub-hub when Hearst disappeared, and quite an excited hunt for him was conducted. Last July Hearst gave himself up and has been on bail ever since. Weekly his case has been called in the court and further enlarged. Now Hearst has been taken up on another charge, this time theft of $385,000, capital stock and monies of the Hearst Music Co. The first charges were misappropriation, and not even a preliminary hearing has been held.

Hearst disappeared late in 1924. On his return he denied that he benefited personally by the failure of the Hearst Music Publishing Co., and declared himself to be practically without funds, adding that the amount of the losses of his company had been greatly exaggerated and often purely fictitious, also that the amounts received by the company would be fully accounted for when the opportunity arose.

Paid Huge Dividends

A warrant for the arrest of Hearst, manager of the company, was sworn out Dec. 13, 1924, on the information of J. W. Wilton, vice-president of the company, following investigations of shareholders into the methods of doing business. Hearst is said to have invested a considerable amount of money in the enterprise and that as soon as the company was well organized large dividends were paid, most of which went to himself. On the strength of the large dividends a lot of stock was sold.

Action also was taken in the court of King's Bench against the directors of the company for the recovery of $43,875, alleging negligence, malfeasance and breach of duty, by Alexander Rose, of Bunclody, Man., one of the largest shareholders, through his solicitor, J. W. Morrison.

Business Fictitious?

The Hearst Music Publishing Company of Canada was capitalized at $1,000,000 and 5,762 shares were sold, the par value of which was $100. The actual business done in 1922, 1923 and 1924 was $142,000. United States song-writers received more than $31,000 in royalties actually paid on fictitious business, it is alleged. Dividends during the period of operation totalled $65,950. Hearst is understood to have received large royalties on music that he composed himself, the proceeds of which he was said to have used in the business.

Of the $250,000 shown in a detailed statement of the stock sales to June 30, 1923, only $98,819.50 actually had been paid in to the company. The balance, $160,180.50, had been paid out in dividends, royalties and deposited in the bank to the credit of J. X. Hearst. At the time of the disappearance of the music-maker, losses of investors in his company were estimated at about $750,000.

Since his arrest, Hearst appeared on the stage of a local theatre, and on his first appearance in court following this public appearance, Magistrate R. M. Noble levelled severe criticism at him for it, and suggested to his counsel that Hearst should not be allowed to "make a moving picture show of himself."

IMPERIAL TOBACCO NET AT $3,312,729

Earnings Lower by $289,406— Liquid Position Has Been Bettered

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The net profits of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, for the year ending September 30, as seen in the annual financial statement, show a falling off of just under $300,000, as compared with 1924 profits; after deducting all charges and expenses for management, interest on bonds, and providing for income war tax, net profits amounted to $3,312,729.

After deduction of preferred and common dividends from the profits there remained $914,840, which was added to the previous surplus. After deducting a final dividend of $316,993 there stood at the credit of profit and loss account $7,508,257, as compared with $6,593,418 in the preceding year.

During the year the strong liquid position was even bettered, and the liquid ratio now stands at around eight to one, with a total working capital of $16,182,949.

Among the changes seen in this year's balance sheet are inventories, which are shown lower by about $500,000, accounts receivable are up about $750,000, and cash is higher by over $500,000.

A comparison of the profit and loss account for the past three years and working capital position during the last two years is shown in the following:

	1925	1924	1923
Net profits	$3,312,729	$3,602,135	$3,271,421
Pfd. divs.	477,594	441,034	467,588
Balance	$2,835,135	$3,161,101	$2,803,833
Com. divs.	1,920,295	1,897,756	1,890,561
Surplus	$914,840	$1,263,345	$913,272
Prev. surp.	6,910,410	5,647,066	5,050,166
Total surp.	$7,825,250	$6,910,411	$5,963,438
Final div.	316,993	316,993	396,672
P. & L. bal.	$7,508,257	$6,593,418	$5,566,766

Working Capital

	1925	1924
Current assets	$18,462,196	$17,615,535
Current liabilities	2,279,247	2,202,815
	$16,182,949	$15,412,720

Unpopularity of 4.4 Hits Brewery Profits

The dividend on Cosgrave Brewery common stock has been reduced from seven per cent. to five per cent. through a declaration of a quarterly payment of 1¼ per cent., instead of 1¾ per cent., which has been paid each quarter for some time past on the $10 par value stock.

The explanation is that the business in the current fiscal year has been somewhat affected through the disappointing results obtained by all of the Ontario breweries operating under the Ontario 4.4 per cent. beer legislation. This beverage has not proven at all popular and for this reason sales of the various breweries have not been up to expectations.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL EARNINGS REDUCED

Showing Lowers Gross by $156,284 — Additions to Property Made

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The annual report of the Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company, which made its appearance this week, reveals the fact that earnings for the year ending September 30 were lower than in the preceding year, but, on the other hand, were considerably better than in 1923.

Earnings were sufficient to pay the increased dividend requirements, and at the same time allow $335,026 to be carried forward into surplus. The profits for the period were equivalent to $1.70 per share on the 800,000 shares outstanding.

The balance sheet indicates a strong position, net working capital showing a decline of approximately $85,000, notwithstanding the appearance of bank loans of $1,460,000 among the liabilities. Current assets at the close of the fiscal year showed an increase of over $700,000, being due largely to an increase in accounts receivable and a smaller increase in inventories, counteracted by a decline in cash on hand. Current liabilities showed an increase of approximately $785,000. Accounts payable were down from $1,333,015 to $654,344, but the new item of bank loan more than counteracted this.

Elsewhere in the balance sheet, property account is down from $6,921,515 to $5,339,010, while shares in associated companies and other investments are up from $3,502,019 to $5,322,569.

It is understood that the bank loan is an item contracted largely in the ordinary course of business, and will be reduced to six or seven hundred thousand dollars by the end of December. During the year the company spent considerable sums in the West erecting new subsidiaries and also acquired a new subsidiary as a going concern. No new stock was issued to finance these transactions, the cash being supplied in the ordinary course of business. The growth of the subsidiary holding is reflected in the balance sheet by an increase of $1,820,000 in the item of "shares of associated companies and other investments" shown at $5,322,569.

It is interesting to note that inventories of stocks on hand are taken at absolute cost to the company, but that their selling price is considerably higher, so that the company's working capital position is shown by the balance sheet on an extremely conservative basis in view of the ready market for these products at the higher prices.

Income account figures for the past three years compare as follows:

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
Dividends	1,024,000	800,000	600,000
Net profit	$1,359,026	$1,515,310	$1,020,599
Dividends	1,024,000	800,000	600,000
Year's surp.	335,026	715,310	420,599
Prev. surp.	1,296,463	420,599	....
Total	1,631,489	1,135,909	420,599
Adjustment	......	160,554	....
P. & L. Surp.	1,631,489	1,296,463	420,599

Figures showing the company's working capital position as at the close of the past three fiscal years compare as follows:—

	September 30 1925	1924	1923
	$	$	$
Cur. Assets	3,340,254	2,637,733	1,870,403
Cur. Liab.	2,370,344	1,583,015	764,128
Work. cap.	969,910	1,054,768	1,106,275

Sharp Advance in Canadian Bakeries

The popularity of Canada bread with investors has no doubt been an important factor in the demand for the common stock of Canadian bakeries which was listed just recently. The common shares started off at 31 and were in a few days run up to 40. On the other hand the preferred, after selling up from 95 to 96, sold off to 93 and a fraction.

Buy Canners Pref. on 1926 Dividend Outlook

The expectation is that 1926 will see definite dividend action on Canadian Canners preferred, and this undoubtedly explains the keen interest being taken in the shares which have moved up of late to 67. At the end of this year there will be over two years' arrears on the stock. Gossip is that perhaps 4 or 5 per cent. will be paid during 1926, with perhaps a higher level reached at the close of the year when it is possible to size up the situation from the 1926 pack. The company next year is going to get the most it can out of its organization, and intends to operate all its plants at capacity if the raw materials are available. Farmers are being acquainted with the fact, and it is expected that 1926 will see the total of farmer producers for the company increased materially over the present level of 20,000.

BARCELONA TRACTION

The earnings record of Barcelona indicates that the company is working into a stronger operating position, and is now showing a substantial profit applicable to the junior security of the company. The re-capitalization plan put into effect last year is working out to the advantage of the preferred and common shareholders. The industrial situation in Barcelona has changed for the better, and it is understood that officials of the company are optimistic as to the outlook.

The Stock Market Record

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1

	Div. Rate	Yield Nov. 30	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close Dec. 1	Close Nov. 24	Sales or wk.	Range 1925 High	Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12+1	5.82	224	223	223½	223¼	386	229½	194¾
Can. Nationale	10	6.49	155½	154	154	155	43	155½	148
Dominion	10+1	6.01	216	215	216	216	47	216	189
Imperial	12+1	6.21	210	209½	209½	210	165	210	184
Montreal	12+2	5.36	261	259½	261	259¼	164	271	240
Nova Scotia	16	5.70	280	280	280	280	127	285	262
Royal	12+2	5.66	248	246½	246½	248½	251	255½	227¼
Standard	12	6.15	195½	195	195½	194	36	196	170
Toronto	12	5.60	214	212	212	214	25	217½	192¾
Paper—									
Abitibi, com.	4	5.63	71½	68	71½	68¼	2760	75½	62
do pref.	7	6.68	..	..	..	..	..	108	101
Belgo-Can. com.	6	6.06	99½	90	99½	98	300	100	80
do pref.	7	7.21	97	97	97	97¼	216	99½	95
Brompton		....	23	22½	22¾	22½	570	33¼	18½
Laurentide	6	7.43	82¾	78¼	82¾	78	7946	85¼	73
Price Bros.	2	4.08	49	49	49	49	20	55¼	35½
Prov. Paper, com.	6	5.82	..	..	..	..	..	111¾	92½
do pref.	7	6.94	103	103	103	100¼	5	103	95
Smith, Howard, com.		....	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½	5	47	21¼
do pref.	8	8.33	96	96	96	96	17	106	69½
St. Maurice Paper	6	5.79	104	102	103½	101	1700	104¼	80
Spanish River, com.	7	6.93	102	98½	101½	98½	2664	111¾	92½
do pref.	7	6.19	114	113	113½	113½	506	127	110½
Wayagamack		....	64½	64	64½	65	75	65	34½
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B. E. Steel, com.		....	3	2¾	3	2½	90	4⅜	1½
do 1st pref.		....	30	30	30	30¾	30	36	22
do 2nd pref.		....	10	9	9⅞	10	423	14¾	6¾
Can. Car & Foundry, com.		....	33	32	33	35	185	57¾	32
do pref.	7	9.09	77	76¼	76½	77	167	90¼	76¼
Canada Iron, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
do pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	35	32
Can. Fairbanks, pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	46	46
Can. Foundries, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	35	15
do pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	50	40
Can. Locomotive, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	71⅞	35
do pref.	7	9.09	77	76	77	76⅞	40	90	73½
Dominion Coal, pref.		....	43	43	43	45	20	50	39¾
Dominion Iron, pref.		....	25½	25½	25½	..	15	30	20
Dominion Bridge	4	4.46	97	89½	97	97	245	104	77
Dominion Radiator	7	6.93	..	..	..	..	..	102½	98½
Dom. Steel Corp. pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	38	20½
N. S. Steel, pref.		....	22	22	22	21	5	32	21
Ontario Steel, com.	4+1	7.04	..	..	..	..	..	75¾	41
do pref.	7	7.07	..	..	..	..	..	100	91½
Steel of Canada, com.	7	7.48	93½	93	93	92½	295	95½	80
do pref.	7	6.16	113½	113½	113½	113	20	115½	105
Milling—									
Can. Bakeries, com.		....	40	31	39½	..	1266	40	31
Do. pref.	7	7.50	96	93¼	93¼	—	300	96	93¼
Canada Bread, com.		....	59	58	58¾	59	630	65	39¾
do pref. (A)	7	6.54	107½	106½	107½	106½	45	107½	100
do pref. (B)	7	7.33	95½	95	95½	95½	70	96	85¾
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	6.86	102	102	102	102	10	103	96¾
Lake of Woods, com.	12	6.85	175	175	175	175	50	193	169
do pref.	7	6.03	..	..	..	..	..	125½	115
Maple Leaf, com.		....	93	93	93	95	45	100	80
do pref.	7	6.79	103	103	103	103	25	104¾	96
Ogilvie Flour, com.	5+3	4.84	165	165	165	168	110	180¾	135
do pref.	7	5.83	120	120	120	120½	45	127	120
Shredded Wheat, com.	10	6.15	162½	162	162½	162½	54	168⅜	148
St. Law. Flour, com.		....	35½	35½	35½	35½	5	65	27
do pref.	7	8.53	..	..	..	..	..	82	78½
West. Can. Flour	8	6.66	120	120	120	120	50	120	104½
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	5.65	141	139½	140	139	354	142	132½
Consumers Gas	10	5.71	175	173	175	174	42	175¼	164
Inter. Utilities, (B)		....	8	8	8	10	215	9¼	7¾
Jamaica Pub. Ser., pref.	7	7.10	98½	98	98	97½	78	98½	96¼
Kaministiquia	8	5.71	..	..	..	..	..	140⅜	100
Laurentide Power	5	....	103½	103½	103½	103	50	108	93¾
Mackay, com.	7	5.26	134	133	133	134	14	142	114½
do pref.	4	5.63	72	70½	71	71¼	232	77¾	67
Mexican Light, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	34	22
do pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	62	57
Mont. L. H. & Pr. Cons.	8	3.84	209	207½	208	207	1541	220	152
Montreal Telegraph	8	6.40	..	..	..	..	..	55	45
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	6	6.12	98	98	98	98	10	103½	95
do pref.	6½	6.35	102½	102½	102½	102	7	109	100
Quebec Power, com.	5	4.60	109	108	109	108	20	119	85
do pref.	7	6.14	114	113	114	114	125	115	103½
Shawinigan	8	4.98	161½	160	161½	161	297	175	130½
Shawinigan Rights		....	3	2⅜	3	3	1491	3½	3
South. Can. Power, com.	1.00	....	80	80	80	80	51	84	67
Transportation—									
Can. Pacific Rly.	10	4.83	149½	146½	147	148	129	152¼	137
Can. Steamships, com.		....	13⅜	10¾	11	11	232¾	13¾	10
do pref.		....	55⅜	53½	53⅜	54¼	1488	64½	42
Tractions—									
Barcelona		....	29	27	29	26¾	2425	29	18½
Brazilian, com.	4	5.33	75⅜	74¼	74⅜	74	8456	83¼	49¾
do pref.	6	6.15	..	..	..	..	..	97½	95
Detroit United		....	4	3⅜	3⅜	4	105	29	¾
Duluth-Superior		....	..	..	..	..	..	42	29
Illinois Traction, pref.	6	6.25	..	..	..	..	..	96	92
Montreal Trams	10	5.60	178½	175	178½	179	3	187	160
Ottawa Traction	4+1	7.81	..	..	..	..	..	66⅜	61
Porto Rico Rlys, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	46⅜	35½
do pref.	7	7.86	89	88⅜	89	89	14	91¼	84
Quebec Rly.		....	..	..	..	..	..	24⅜	20
Twin City, com.	4	5.40	75	71	75	71¼	2741	75	58
do pref.	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	97	94½
Winnipeg Elec. com.	1	....	48	46¾	47	47	948	53⅜	35¼
do pref.	7	7.44	94½	94	94	94¼	47	99½	87
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cotton, pref.	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	50	39
Can. Converters	7	7.95	88	87½	88	89	350	92	80
Can. Cottons, com.	8	6.66	..	..	..	..	..	124½	106
do pref.	6	6.28	95½	95½	95½	96	11	96½	90
Can. Woollens, com.		....	12	11½	12	11½	2	15	5½
do pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	61	40
Dom. Textile, com.	5	5.57	89¼	88	89¼	88	552	95½	66
do pref.	7	5.90	..	..	..	..	..	118½	66
Monarch Knit, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	45	30
do pref.		....	56	55	56	55	8	80	45
Montreal Cottons, com.	6	5.88	..	..	..	..	..	105	95
do pref.	7	6.25	..	..	..	..	..	117½	109
Penmans, com.	8	4.44	180	180	180	179	135	185	144
do pref.	6	5.91	..	..	..	..	..	105⅜	99
Wabasso Cotton	4	6.15	..	..	..	..	..	66½	55¼
General Industrials—									
Amer. Salesbook, com.	4.00	6.95	57½	57	57½	57	133	60½	38
do pref.	7	7.46	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	18	94	88
Asbestos, com.	6	6.31	95½	94	95	94	1032	98	35
do pref.	6	5.21	116	115	115	115	563	117	73½
Atlantic Sugar, com.		....	33¾	31	33½	31¼	3229	37¼	13
do pref.		....	81	80	81	80	97	88⅜	40
Bird & Son, pref.	7	8.40	..	..	..	..	..	83¼	80
B. C. Fishing		....	60	57¼	59¾	58	5971	59½	19
Burt, F. N., com.	12	4.83	63⅜	62¼	63⅜	63	406	67	44
do pref.	7	2.76	..	..	..	..	..	253	142½
Brantford Cordage, pref.	2	....	27	26	26	27	135	28	25
Can. Canners, com.		....	14	13½	13½	14	51½	15	11½
do pref.		....	67⅜	64½	67⅜	67	2271	69⅜	53¾
Canada Cement, com.	6	5.88	103½	101½	101½	103	1759	114	90½
do pref.	7	6.06	115½	115	115½	115	132	117½	107
Can. Gen. Electric, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	55	53
do pref.	7	5.00	57	56¾	56¾	57¼	513	60	50
Can. Indust. Alcohol,	1.28	8.00	17	16	16½	17¼	2995	20½	14
Canadian Salt	8	5.51	140	140	140	140	25	154½	112
Carr. Factories, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	2½	1
City Dairy, com.	12	8.33	80½	80	80½	80½	125	90½	65
do pref.	7	6.48	108	108	108	108	5	110	104½
Christie Biscuits, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	64¼	31½
do pref.	7	5.93	..	..	..	..	..	118	109½
Cans. Rubber, pref.	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	90	85
Crows Nest Coal	6	....	50	50	50	49	20	55½	35
Cuban Can. Sugar, com.		....	3½	3½	3½	3½	220	10	3½
do pref.		....	27	26	26	26	30	44½	25
Dom. Canners, com.	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	136	56½
do pref.	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	112	94
Dom. Glass, com.	7	7.21	97	96½	97	97½	1010	116⅜	100
do pref.	7	6.14	115	112	114	114	60	115	110½
Dominion Stores, com.	1.00	....	63	63	63	63	100	72¾	28½
do pref.	8	7.61	105	105	105	107	5	109	97½
do rights		....	..	..	..	..	..	12½	4
Wm. Davies (A)		....	36	34	36	34	996	36	24
Dodge Bros., com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	46½	22
do pref.	7	7.91	..	..	..	..	..	89½	80¼
Eastern Theatres, com.		....	18½	18½	18½	18½	9	19½	14
do pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	88	70
Ford Motor	10		..	..	..	..	..	512	488
Gilman, com.	6	5.45	..	..	..	..	..	108¼	80
do pref.	7	6.16	110	110	110	111	4	116	100
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	7.33	95½	95	94½	95	593	100½	90
Gould Mfg., com.	6	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	100	90
Holt, Renfrew, pref.	7	8.48	..	..	..	..	..	82½	65
King Ed. Hotel		....	..	..	..	..	..	27	20
Lyall Construction		....	21½	20	21½	19	420	29	11
National Brew. com.	4	7.61	54½	50¾	54¼	51	21710	68	42
do pref.	7	6.54	..	..	..	..	..	110	98
National Brick, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	18	15
do pref.	7	6.54	72	72	72	72	25	79¼	70
Pacific Burt, com.	6	6.74	..	..	..	..	..	96	87
do pref.	7	6.94	..	..	..	..	..	107	100½
Port Hope Sanitary, com.		....	78½	78½	78½	83	10	85	53
do pref.	7	7.07	..	..	..	..	..	100	88
Pure Gold Mfg.	50c.	....	..	..	..	..	..	27	21½
Rogers, Wm., com.		....	50	50	50	50½	40	65	50
do pref.	7	7.69	88½	88½	88½	91	15	95	88
Russell Motor, com.		....	40	40	40	44½	55	44½	24
do pref.	7	8.23	85	85	85	85	16	88	74¼
Sawyer Massey, com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
do pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	20⅜	5
Sherwin-Williams, com.	6	4.68	125	123	125	118	135	130	115
do pref.	7	6.36	..	..	..	..	..	110	104¼
Sterling Coal	4	10.00	40½	40	40	40	165	53	39
Tooke Bros., com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
do pref.		....	..	..	..	..	..	62½	37
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	4	6.06	..	..	..	..	..	70	59
do pref.	7	6.86	102	102	102	102	3	103	96¼
Woods Mfg., com.		....	..	..	..	..	..	49	20
do pref.	7	9.09	77	77	77	78½	46	78½	64⅜
Western Grocers, com.		....	12½	12	12	12½	180	14½	4½
do pref.		....	52	52	52	52	160	54	38
Trust and Loan—									
Canada Landed	10	5.26	95	94	95	93¼	50	97	80
Canada Permanent	12	5.85	205	205	205	204½	34	208	190
Colonial Invest.	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	5½	4
Hamilton Prov.	10	6.41	..	..	..	..	..	156	154
Huron & Erie	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	180	125
Landed Banking	9	6.16	..	..	..	..	..	145	142
Montreal Loan	12+1	6.50	..	..	..	..	..	50	48
National Trust	12	5.32	228	228	228	236	12	228	210
Ontario Loan	11	5.23	..	..	..	..	..	105	99
Real Estate Loan	7	8.23	..	..	..	..	..	88½	85
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	5.58	..	..	..	..	..	215¼	108
Toronto Mortgage	10+1	5.97	..	..	..	..	..	92	87½
Union Trust	7	7.77	..	..	..	..	..	90	85¼

A little higher in price, but— what a wonderful difference a few cents make
PLAYER'S
NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1925

DR.

TO DIVIDENDS: Four quarterly Dividends aggregating $1.28 per Share	$1,024,000.00
TO BALANCE AS PER BALANCE SHEET	335,026.56
	$1,359,026.56

CR.

BY NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AFTER DEDUCTING ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES AND MAKING PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION AND INCOME TAX	$1,359,026.56
	$1,359,026.56

BALANCE SHEET—SEPTEMBER 30th, 1925

ASSETS

Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, Goodwill, Etc. Less Depreciation	$5,339,010.10
Shares in Associated Companies and Other Investments	5,322,569.50
Stocks on Hand at Cost	2,446,276.91
Sundry Debtors (Less Provision for Doubtful Debts) and Debit Balances, including Associated Companies	649,174.05
Cash in Bank and on Hand	244,803.39
	$14,001,833.95

LIABILITIES

BANK LOAN		$1,460,000.00
SUNDRY CREDITORS AND CREDIT BALANCES, including Associated Companies		654,344.83
DIVIDEND PAYABLE 15th OCTOBER, 1925		256,000.00
SHAREHOLDERS ACCOUNT:		
Capital Stock:		
Authorized—1,000,000 Shares without nominal or par value.		
Issued—800,000 Shares for acquisition of assets and undertakings, exclusive of surplus, of former Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company Limited	$10,000,000.00	
Surplus:		
Accumulated Surpluses of Former Companies $1,296,462.56		
Profit and Loss Acc't 335,026.56	1,631,489.12	
		11,631,489.12
Contingent Liability: Bills Receivable Discounted—$727,242.00		
		$14,001,833.95

Approved on behalf of the Board.

(Signed) J. B. WADDELL,
(Signed) W. S. RAINER, } Directors.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books of the Company and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required. In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) DELOITTE, PLENDER, HASKINS & SELLS,
Montreal, 25th November, 1925. Auditors.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Industrials, Utilities, etc.—

	Bid	Asked
Brooks Steamer (1 pref, 2 com.)	4½	7
Can. Machinery, com.	4	7
Can. Machinery, pref.	14	18
Can. Westinghouse, com.	151	155
Cockshutt Plow, pref.	43	45
Cosgrave Brewery	3¾	4¼
Dom. Combing (1 pref., 2 com.)	30	37
Dom. Power, pref.	93	95
English Electric, pref.	56	58
Famous Players, com.	10½	12½
Gunns, Ltd., pref.	29	32
Imperial Tobacco	6	7
King Edward Hotel, Deb. A.	74	78
King Edward Hotel, Deb. B.	54	58
K. & S. Tire, pref.	7	11
Loew's Toronto, com.	28	31
Loew's London, com.	2¼	2½
Loew's Ottawa, pref.	13	17
Massey-Harris	62½	64
Mount Royal Hotel, com.	6	7
Mount Royal Hotel, pref.	37	39
North Mexico Power, com.	43½	45½
R. Simpson, pref.	98	101
Willard's, pref.	72	..
Loblaw Groceterias, com.	46	..

Capital Life 25% Paid	22	25
Continental Life 20% Paid	32½	..
Crown Life	119	..
Excelsior Life 26% Paid	39	..
Excelsior Life 26% Paid	39	..
Great West Life	340	..
Imperial Life	160	..
Monarch Life 10% Paid	15½	17
Manufacturers Life 20% Paid	75	..
Montreal Life 20% Paid	25	..
National Life 25% Paid	47	55
Re-insurance	11	14½
Security Life 40% Paid	33	37
Sovereign Life 25% Paid	23	26
Sun Life 35% Paid	155	..
Sun Life 50% Paid	210	..

ROSS, JOHNSON, LIMITED
Bonds, Stocks, Insurance and Real Estate
Specialising in B.C. mining issues
Vancouver, B.C. Rogers Bldg. Victoria, B.C. New York 47 Broadway

The Laurentide Company
Limited

Manufacturers of
Ground Wood - Sulphite Pulp
Wood Boards and Newsprint Paper

GRAND'MERE -:- QUEBEC

The Wabasso Cotton
Company, Limited

THREE RIVERS, P. Q.

Manufacturers of Fine White Cotton,
also Spinner's Fine Counts of Yarns

Woods Manufacturing
Company, Limited

Jute and Cotton Bags
Hessians, Buckrams
Paddings and Twine
Tents
Flags
Tarpaulins
Clothing and Cotton Fabrics

FACTORIES AT
MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA
WINNIPEG, WELLAND

HEAD OFFICE:
MONTREAL

DOMINION BRIDGE CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL, P.Q.

ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS *and*
ERECTORS *of* STEEL STRUCTURES

HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS:
Lachine Locks, P.Q.
P.O. Address, Montreal, P.Q.

BRANCH OFFICE AND WORKS:
Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg.

Sales Offices: Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver.

MAPLE LEAF
Anti-Freeze

The sale of "Maple Leaf Anti-Freeze" is more than all other brands combined.

Don't say "Anti-Freeze," say "MAPLE LEAF ANTI-FREEZE"

TRADE MARK

Sold in all first-class Garages, Service and Filling Stations.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL COMPANY LIMITED
Distributing Warehouses:
MONTREAL — CORBYVILLE — TORONTO — WINNIPEG — VANCOUVER

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED

Lantic Sugar

General Offices:
211 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL

Refineries - St. John, N.B.

NEWSPRINT SUPPLY IN U.S. IS SCARCE; IS UNPROCURABLE

Demand This Autumn Increased Until Spot Newsprint Cannot be Obtained

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The increased demand for spot newsprint has produced a real shortage on the New York market where, due to the scarcity of supplies, it is understood little or no newsprint is changing hands. This is interesting from the standpoint of the investor, for it is safe to say that three months ago the majority of Canadian newsprint manufacturers were very dubious about the situation, presuming that the industry was in for a slump, due to both the increase and the large projected increase in the productive capacity of this country.

To-day the demand is such that but little of the pessimism remains and many in close touch with the industry feel that as long as business remains as it is in the United States, the indicated overproduction will have but little effect in this country, although it is thought that the American industry will eventually contract considerably.

What effect has this on the outlook for the newsprint stocks? Unfortunately the answer to this problem cannot be found by "looking in the back of the book," for there appears to be a considerable divergence of opinion amongst the men actually engaged in producing and selling newsprint. Some feel that the newsprint stocks are a buy, whilst others figure that it might be better to wait until early in the spring, so that the effect of the additional production coming on the market may be observed. Incidentally, the opinion has been expressed that had not H. Biermans definitely announced a cut in his prices for 1926 that, with the present strong demand for newsprint, there would have been no need to close contracts for 1926 at a lower price than $70 a ton, the price for 1924.

What Makes the Increase?

The advertising lineage carried in the American papers has long been taken as an index of the newsprint consumption in that country, but times appear to have changed, for, although there has been the usual seasonal increase in United States advertising, yet it has not been large enough to account for the present demand. The answer, of course, must lie in larger circulations and larger regular editions.

Business has been extraordinarily good across the border during the last few years, and this must have had the effect of increasing the number of the newspaper subscribers, who, once they have paid the annual subscription, continue to receive the paper whether general business is in a valley or at a peak. Again the size of the newspapers has been steadily increased, and now 48-page papers are not regarded as being exceptional, whereas a year or two ago 24 or 36-page sheets were regarded as being large enough. The demand indicates, too, that newspaper owners are less and less regulating the size of their papers according to the advertising carried. When the advertising is heavier, it simply means less editorial instead of the larger paper, as was the case in the past.

The success of our newsprint producers depends on the success of the United States publishers, who in turn depend on general business conditions in that country for their existence. The investor can figure out the future for himself, for no one else appears to be able to say definitely what the trend will be. There is no doubt, however, that the ultimate success of newsprint manufacturers of Canada is assured.

Price Brothers' Mill Capacity Up 200 Tons

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Price Brothers has obtained the power supply for its new 200 ton pulp mill at Little Discharge sooner than was anticipated; the result has been a speeding up the work on this new mill which will raise the company's productive capacity from 575 tons of newsprint a day to 775 tons.

It is understood that the machinery has been turned over and that within a day or two the company will produce its first roll of paper from the new plant. Naturally, at the start, the production will not amount to the full 200 tons, but it will gradually be increased until, by the end of December, the full 200 tons will be placed on the market. This plant is generally known as the Riverbend mill and is situated at the point where Lake St. John enters the Saguenay River.

It is equipped with two 100 ton machines; both machines will not enter production simultaneously.

NEW MARKET FOR KRAFT?

MONTREAL.—What looks like a possible opportunity for the Canadian kraft paper industry is contained in the news that Norwegian paper makers are alarmed at the proposal to place a 17½ per cent. duty on wrapping paper entering Britain. With a preference to the Dominions presumably allowed, this would increase the earnings of Canadian producers of kraft paper such as Wayagamack or Dryden.

NEWFOUNDLAND PAPER

The Newfoundland Power and Paper Company shareholders are asked to authorize the directors to create £2,000,000 first mortgage debenture stock with interest not exceeding 6 per cent. and with priority over "A" and "B" mortgage debentures, and providing no issue exceeding £1,000,000 is made without the sanction of the Newfoundland and British treasuries and both governments approve the plan.

Laurentide Company Not to be in Merger

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—There has been considerable activity in the stock of the Laurentide Company this week, possibly due to the rumor which was printed in the daily papers indicating that the shareholders would be offered $100 for their shares by the interests behind the Belgo-St. Maurice merger.

Whilst this story has not been denied by the merger interests, yet an authoritative source close to the Laurentide Company, declared to The Financial Post that, whilst Laurentide had often been approached in the past in regard to mergers, at the present time such an offer had not been received by the company.

REDUCED PROFITS FOR CANADIAN CAR

Stood at $256,388 as Compared With $1,928,312 in Previous Year

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — The annual report of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company for the year ending September 30 naturally showed a tremendous drop in earnings, for the company depends for its earnings on business from the Canadian railroads, which have been doing but little purchasing during the past twelve months.

The total net profits for the year amounted to $27,229, and after deduction of depreciation there remained a net deficit of $329,771. This deficit compares with net profits during the preceding year of $1,124,221. After paying its preferred dividends during the year, the total deficit amounted to $854,771.

Up to within recent months, the railway's gross earnings have been showing a drop as compared with the preceding twelve months. Consequently the railways were forced to cut their operating expenses, and this naturally resulted in few and far between orders for cars. With the splendid harvest in the West, the management expects that this year the railroads will be able to place considerably more orders with the company. That this business is a feast or famine affair may be judged from the fact that the results this year were slightly better than for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1922.

The profit and loss figures for the past few years compare as follows:

The Earnings Record

	1924-25 $	1923-24 $	1922-23 $
Profits	256,388	1,928,312	2,430,188
Int. earned	232,485	219,326	129,529
Total	488,873	2,147,638	2,559,717
Int. paid	416,644	451,417	496,344
Year's pfts.	72,229	1,696,221	2,063,373
Tax provn.	......	135,000	200,000
Balance	72,229	1,561,221	1,863,373
Depn.	402,000	437,000	435,800
Net profit	*329,771	1,124,221	1,427,573
Pfd. divds.	525,000	525,000	525,000
Balance	†854,771	599,221	902,573
Prev. sur.	3,903,870	3,567,148	2,664,574
Total sur.	3,049,099	4,166,369	3,567,148
Pfd. arrears	393,750	262,500	....
P. and L. bal.	2,655,349	3,903,869	3,567,148

*Debit. †Deficit for year.

Working Capital Position

	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $
Cur. assets ..	5,648,496	8,130,677	9,507,697
Cur liab. ...	701,508	1,360,593	2,673,436
N. W. Cap. ..	4,946,988	6,770,084	6,834,261

In his remarks to the shareholders, President W. W. Butler says:

"The amount of business received from the Canadian railroads during the year was very discouraging, orders for new equipment being negligible in volume, so that the bulk of the year's production consisted of miscellaneous repair business and your main producing units, the car-building plants, were unable to operate at anything approaching capacity, while the output of your steel and malleable foundries was also very considerably below normal.

"The aggregate sales for the year amounted to $6,427,510 as compared with $20,426,876 for the preceding fiscal period and $20,689,638 for the year ended Sept. 30, 1923. With the exception of 1915 this output represents the lowest volume of business for any year since the inception of the company and as a natural result of this shrinkage in output, the net earnings for the year under review showed the two preceding fiscal periods, comparative figures, before provision for income a considerable reduction from those of tax or depreciation, being as follows: 1923, $2,063,373; 1924, $1,696,221; 1925, $72,228.

"The liquid position of the company continues favorable, the balance sheet showing a surplus of current assets over current liabilities of $4,946,988, the reduction during the year being substantially accounted for by preference dividend declarations amounting to $918,750, and the redemption provisions covering bonds and negotiable scrip to the extent of $658,341. Inventories, accounts receivable and accounts payable have been further reduced, and in this respect the company is in a more favorable position than at the close of any preceding fiscal period. Your various properties have been well maintained during the year and your company is in a favorable position to take advantage of the return of normal business.

"As a result of the large harvest which Canada has enjoyed, it is hoped that the increased grain movement together with the anticipated general improvement in the trade and commerce of the country, will create an additional demand for the various products manufactured by your company, and will restore your business to a status more consistent with its past record."

New National Breweries' Stock Appears on 'Change

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The new no par shares of National Breweries made their appearance on the Montreal exchange this week; simultaneously the rights to purchase the new stock issue at $35 per share automatically expired.

The shares of this company have been one of the bright spots on the local market of late. Apparently buyers figure that with the completion of its new brewhouse, "Beer" will be in a position to greatly increase its earnings over preceding years. In addition, purchasers of the stock feel that National Breweries will eventually either purchase, or come to some definite arrangement with, Frontenac Breweries. This would mean a lessening of competition and further profits.

The ultimate disposition of Frontenac Breweries still remains shrouded in a cloud of mystery. Some rumors say that "Beer" will acquire a large portion of its outstanding stock, whilst others say that this smaller company will retain its identity.

In order to meet the dividends of $4 per share on the new issue of common stock, the company's earnings will have to show a material increase over previous years. Those close to the company feel that this will be accomplished by the additions and extensions which were recently completed.

Belgo-Canadian Paper Company
Limited

Manufacturers of
Groundwood, Sulphite Pulp and
Newsprint Paper

MILLS AT
SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

Canadian Paperboard Company Limited
Largest Manufacturers of Paperboard in Canada.
Mills at Montreal, P.Q., Campbellford, Ont., Frankford, Ont.
HEAD OFFICE: 2 Seigneurs Street MONTREAL

PORT ALFRED PULP &
PAPER CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING
MONTREAL, P.Q.

Mills at PORT ALFRED, P.Q.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED

PRUE

MANUFACTURING

ALL LINES OF WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, LONG CLOTHS, CAMBRICS, DUCKS, BAGS, TWILLS, DRILLS, QUILTS, BUREAU COVERS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING, YARNS, BLANKETS, RUGS, TWINES

AND NUMEROUS OTHER LINES USED BY MANUFACTURERS IN RUBBER AND OTHER TRADES.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

P. Lyall & Sons
Construction
Company, Limited
Toronto - Montreal - Ottawa

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO. LTD.
Makers of FIVE ROSES FLOUR
Mills at Montreal, Brantford, Keewatin, Portage la Prairie, Medicine Hat
CAPACITY, 20,000 BARRELS DAILY

President and Managing Director:
FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.

Vice-President & Gen'l. Manager:
WM. W. HUTCHISON.

Directors:
W. R. ALLAN, R. M. BALLANTYNE, TANCREDE BIENVENU, HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G., GEO. V. HASTINGS, WALTER MOLSON, R. W. REFORD, ABNER KINGMAN, J. K. L. ROSS, N. J. BREEN.
Secretary, M. H HUTCHISON; Treasurer, T. F. McNALLY; Asst. Treasurer, A. C. McMILLAN.

STANDARDS *of* QUALITY
KRYPTON PARCHMENT
ROYAL RECORD
BELL-FAST BOND
TRIBUNE BOND
GENOA BOND
PROGRESS BOND
VICTORY BOND

These Papers Are Watermarked
MADE IN CANADA
For Your Protection

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS LIMITED
MONTREAL

SOUTHERN POWER IS CONTINUING TO SHOW EXPANSION

Both Gross and Net Earnings Higher Than Ever Before

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The annual report of the Southern Canada Power Company for the year ending September 30, shows the increased gross and net earnings which have already been noted from the monthly statements of earnings published during the year. Not only were the gross and net earnings higher than ever before, but the number of customers served during the year has again showed the steady increase which has marked previous years. The number of customers served has increased by over 11 per cent. and now stands at 18,269.

Gross earnings for the year amounted to $1,213,665 and the net to $713,566; these figures compare with 1924 earnings of $1,150,863 and $671,479 respectively. Here it is to be remembered that the 1924 earnings included interest on non-operating funds which, in this year's statement, are not seen owing to construction expenses; this fact makes the showing the more gratifying.

During the year the municipal plants of Farnham and Sutton, P. Q., were acquired and it is interesting to note that the citizens of the latter town turned over their plant to the company by an almost unanimous vote.

Working Capital Position

Owing to the extensive nature of the company's expansion programme which has been carried out at Hemming's Falls and is at present being carried out at Drummondville, the working capital position has changed materially from that shown in the preceding balance sheet in which the working capital stood well over the $800,000 mark. At the end of the last fiscal year, owing to $525,000 in notes outstanding the company was left without working capital, but since that date, there were sold in a customer ownership campaign 10,653 shares of preferred stock which would more than wipe out the notes payable outstanding and also reduce considerably accounts payable and place the company in a good working capital position. Investors, therefore, on regarding the balance sheet, need feel no qualms over the company's liquid position.

There were many changes in the balance sheet, but the exhibit for the two years is hardly comparable, due to the funds on hand last year which were used in extensions and betterments and also to the fact that since the date of the report, the issue of the new preferred stock has again materially changed its financial position. During the year the investment in plant was increased by $2,306,496.

New Industries Brought

Several industries have established plants in the towns served by the company, among others, the Paramount International Rubber Co., Ltd., the American Wringer Co., the Farnham Footwear Co. and the Canadian Builders' Hardware Co., have located at Farnham, the Merwin-Stohn Co. at Granby and the Arrow Shoe Co. at St. Hyacinthe.

The profit and loss accounts for the past three years compare as follows:

	1925 $	1924 $	1923 $
Gross	1,213,665	1,150,063	953,970
Pur. Pow.	93,908	129,742	111,128
Oper.	269,472	240,393	222,702
Taxes	62,249	45,679	28,955
Maint.	74,470	63,570	59,956
Total exp.	500,099	479,384	422,741
Net earn.	713,566	671,479	531,229
Bad debts	6,020	5,750	3,117
Interest	269,305	270,958	275,057
Surplus	438,241	394,771	253,055
Prev. surp.	127,989	127,406	58,511
Total	566,230	522,177	311,566
Pfd. divs.	227,089	179,088	82,160
Com. divs.	100,000	100,000	....
Deprec.	121,365	115,100	102,000
Total	448,545	394,188	184,160
P. & L. Bal.	117,776	127,989	127,406
Customers connected	18,269	16,217	15,066

The Management's Comments

The comments of the management covering the period under review which were incorporated in the report, follow in part:

"During the year important financing arrangements were inaugurated to provide for the future development of your company. The existing arrangements were inadequate to take care of the growth and possibilities which seem assured with the steady growth of the district served, and accordingly you were requested at a special general meeting held on September 25th to authorize bond issues totalling fifty million dollars, and an additional fifty thousand shares of preferred stock. Both issues were unanimously authorized, and should permit of the proper financing of the future development of your company. Since then six million dollars of the new bonds have been issued bearing 5 per cent. interest, to retire on Dec. 1 the 6 per cent. bonds issued in 1913, and to provide funds for the completion of the Drummondville power house and transmission lines. The replacing of the retired 6 per cent. bonds by 5 per cent. bonds will mean a considerable saving to your company.

"The policy of customer-ownership, adopted by the company a few years ago, is meeting with unprecedented response on the part of 'those we serve.' The 1924 customer-ownership campaign established a record: 4,000 shares of our preferred stock were offered to our customers and the issue was oversubscribed in 24 hours, 2,492 customers having purchased 9,018 shares.

"At the termination of our fiscal year, our books showed 4,416 preferred shareholders, as compared with 3,151 at the same period last year. Another customer-ownership compaign is planned for mid-October, 1925.

"The past year has been one of marked achievement for your company. The plant at Hemmings Falls has been completed and is now in full operation. Extensions at the Drummondville plant are being pushed ahead rapidly and when the new units are in operation, which is expected in January, the power resources of the company will be increased by 12,000 h.p.

"The company's normal increase in business has continued, 2,052 customers having been added during the year, bringing the total number to 18,269."

Delay Spending $5,000,000 on Winnipeg Hydro Power

Winnipeg Hydro System does not propose to proceed with the development of its Slave Falls power site until full information on the need of new power development is obtained. The cost of such a development would be $5,000,000. J. G. Glassco, Hydro manager, says it will be necessary to have the power available by 1928, but members of the Utilities Committee want to know what effect the proposed zoning agreement with Winnipeg Electric would have and want these details before approving of the $5,000,000 expenditure, deciding that the zoning proposal with Hydro's competition must be first settled.

Twin City Looking For Higher Fares, Better Profits

Twin City Rapid Transit common sold up to a new high mark this week. The interest in this issue is evidently in anticipation of an early decision by the Minnesota State Warehouse and Railroad Commission in the matter of fares. The company and the cities involved have reached accord in the chief points at issue in the long-drawn-out litigation between them, and both have their figures before the commission now. The commission's finding will mark the final step in the ironing out of the difficulties that have for several years harassed the company and its shareholders. It is naturally expected that final settlement will be followed in due course by the restoration of the six per cent. dividend rate which was sufficient to keep the price of the stock at or above par for many years in the local market. It is also expected that distributions will before long be placed on a quarterly basis instead of the half-yearly policy now prevailing.

Reduced Power Rates By British Columbia Electric

VANCOUVER.—The new power rates of the B. C. Electric Railway Company apply to installations up to twenty-five horsepower and will provide power at a rate commencing at 3 cents a kilowatt hour in place of 5 cents as at present. The new rate then drops to 2 cents and 1 cent a kilowatt hour after certain quantities of current have been used. The new rate for small power-users will be based upon the size of installations, automatically giving reductions as consumption increases.

New N.B. Power Development to Supply Paper Companies?

International, Fraser and Bathurst May Contract With New Brunswick Government for Entire Power Supply From Grand Falls

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — When Premier Baxter and his government came into power in New Brunswick recently, one of the first things done was to cancel the plans of the hydro-electric project at Grand Falls. However, the preceding government had, a few days prior to its defeat, entered into a contract with the International Paper Company for a definite supply of power from the projected development.

This has led to a difficult situation, because the new government in New Brunswick believes the previous estimate of the power available at this site to have been excessive, and, further, that the province should not commit itself to carry on the project with its accompanying expenditure, without new estimates as to the potential power resources of Grand Falls.

Estimates made of the power available at this site have reached a total of 140,000 horsepower, whilst the present government is more of the opinion that the maximum potentialities of Grand Falls are but 50,000 horsepower on a continuous flow basis. But some action is required, because of the contract entered into by the previous government with the International Paper Company.

For that reason, it is learned from official sources that the province of New Brunswick is entering into negotiations with the three chief potential users of practically all the power that can be developed at Grand Falls—that is, with the International Paper Company, the Fraser Companies, and the Bathurst Company. It is hoped that arrangements can be made whereby these companies will contract for their power requirements, and, it is presumed, the development of Grand Falls will then proceed.

It is pointed out that these pulp and paper mills would use twenty-four-hour power and, hence, these contracts would be on a most profitable basis to the province.

Premier Baxter has come in for criticism from some quarters on the question of the development of Grand Falls, on the grounds that he is at variance with the policy of government ownership. Premier Baxter says that, in his opinion, the administration of such a valuable natural resource should be dealt with on a businesslike and economical basis. This is in the best interests of the province and its people, and it does not matter relatively what you call the thing, whether public or private ownership, as long as the interests of the people are best served.

Power supplies from hydro development in New Brunswick, even when fully developed, will be limited compared with a rich water-power province like Quebec or Ontario. It is felt, therefore, that what power is developed will be utilized to best advantage for industrial enterprises. Home users of hydro-electric power in the scattered agricultural districts of New Brunswick could not be reached economically because of the long transmission lines and relatively few users.

It would seem that the new government in New Brunswick is proceeding cautiously in the matter of incurring further large capital liabilities for provincial projects. The development of the forest industries will be pressed vigorously, and has already been stimulated with the rededuction of the stumpage tax, because it is felt that this industry is the basis of New Brunswick's most substantial revenue.

Public Utility Earnings

Southern Canada Power

October	1925	1924	Increase
Gross earn	111,041	91,844	19,197
Oper. ex.	37,074	42,697	*5,623
Net earn.	73,967	49,147	24,820
12 Months	1925	1924	Increase
Gross earn.	1,232,862	1,152,211	80,651
Oper. ex.	490,878	481,366	9,512
Net earn.	741,984	670,845	71,139

*Decrease.

Winnipeg Electric

October	1925	1924	Increase
Gross earn.	476,913	430,185	46,727
Oper. ex.	315,397	303,456	11,940
Net earn.	161,515	126,728	34,786
10 months ending Oct. 31.—			
Gross. earn.	4,355,245	4,320,867	34,377
Oper. ex. and taxes	3,164,540	3,253,879	*91,339
Net earn.	1,190,704	1,064,988	125,716

Barcelona Traction

October	1925 Pesetas	1924 Pesetas	Increase Pesetas
Gross Earn.	7,270,724	6,517,789	752,935
Oper. Ex.	2,696,615	2,236,051	460,564
Net Earn.	4,574,109	4,281,738	292,371
Ag. Gross from Jan. 1st	70,931,194	64,532,801	6,398,393
Ag. Net from Jan. 1st	46,391,977	40,919,415	5,472,562

BRAZILIAN TRACTION

October—	1925	1924	Increase
Gross Earn.	$ 3,100,963	$ 2,485,495	$ 615,468
Oper. Exp.	1,415,220	917,423	497,797
Net Earn.	1,685,743	1,568,072	117,671
Aggr. Gross from Jan. 1	$25,220,814	$22,147,423	$3,073,391
Aggr. Net from Jan. 1	$14,220,950	$13,824,113	$ 396,837

Little Chance That Politicians Will Get Gas Dividend Reduced

About all that seems to have been brought out by Toronto's special $25,000 audit of the books of the Consumers Gas Company is that the company could sell its product more cheaply if the 10 per cent. dividend to the shareholders was reduced. The audit revealed nothing that was not known before and brought out no information that has not at all times been made available to the city through its auditors in their annual inspection of the company's books.

So far as the 10 per cent. dividend is concerned it is fixed by the company's charter issued under an Ontario statute and there does not seem to be any reasonable possibility of this being changed at the instance of the politicians who have been endeavoring to make capital out of the situation. The 10 per cent. dividend was fixed as far back as 1848 and was renewed by the legislature in 1887.

From the investors' standpoint there is an additional feature in the fixed dividend and that is that the 10 per cent., being on the par value of the shares, represents 10 per cent. to comparatively few of the shareholders because they have paid substantially more than par for their stock. On the $10,000,000 of the company's capital only $1,000,000 was sold at its face value—the original million at which the company was first capitalized. Every investor since that time has paid a premium for his or her stock; in fact, of the original shareholders who got stock at par it is pointed out that only two are shareholders to-day. Thus of the company's 2,751 shareholders only two are getting a 10 per cent. return on their holdings when the price actually paid is taken into consideration.

In 1917 the company allotted shares to holders of stock at a price of $150; in 1923 and 1925 further issues were made in the same way at $135 and $140 respectively. It is thus evident that the majority of the shareholders are receiving in the neighborhood of 6 to 7 per cent. on their investment rather than the 10 per cent. indicated by the dividend. The company has actually been able to get its money at an average of 6¼ per cent. since the $1,000,000 of stock was issued at par. It is quite evident, therefore, that the company is not paying and the shareholders are not receiving the 10 per cent. indicated by the nominal dividend distribution. At the present market price of 175 the return to the investor who buys Consumers Gas stock is only 5.7 per cent.

Any reduction of the dividend rate at this time would not only involve a repudiation of its solemn agreement by the provincial parliament, but would be a grave injustice to the hundreds of shareholders who have bought shares on the assurance of that agreement and because of it have paid for the stock prices which actually show them a very modest interest return.

Legal for Trust Funds
in Province of Quebec

5½—7%
from investments in
FIRST MORTGAGES

Send for List of First Mortgage Investments.
W. M. WILSON, *Pres.* C. MORRISON, *Treas.*

DOMINION FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited.

232 St. James St., Montreal
Telephone MAIN 5412

INVESTMENTS

Private Wire Connection with New York, Montreal, Toronto.
Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold—Margin Accounts Carried.
Correspondence invited
GALLOWAY, CLEARY & CO.
REGINA
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

FREEDOM FOR

Manufacturers from High Taxes, High Labor Rates, High Labor Turnover, Power Problems, Freedom to Expand on Ample Sites, Permits Concentrated Effort on Production.

We have located plant to the value of over $25,000,000 in the last five years under the above ideal conditions.

WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY LIMITED
330 Coristine Building — Montreal

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Statement to the
Dominion Government (Condensed)
October 31, 1925

Head Office
MONTREAL

LIABILITIES

Capital Paid up	$ 24,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	24,400,000.00
Undivided Profits	1,143,806.90
Notes in Circulation	41,599,775.74
Deposits	623,067,411.87
Due to other Banks	16,952,744.81
Bills Payable (Acceptances by London Branch)	6,323,579.79
Letters of Credit outstanding	26,997,257.64
	$764,884,576.75

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$127,405,387.97
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	15,500,000.00
Government and Municipal Securities	124,244,103.33
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	19,378,470.07
Call Loans in Canada	27,064,887.47
Call Loans elsewhere than in Canada	54,107,632.68
	$367,700,481.52
Loans and Discounts	349,067,656.74
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	26,997,257.64
Bank Premises	16,111,981.97
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	2,530,703.04
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,036,495.84
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	1,440,000.00
	$764,884,576.75

912 BRANCHES IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEST INDIES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, also LONDON, NEW YORK and BARCELONA.
Auxiliary: THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (France)

5% Interest Return

INVEST YOUR SAVINGS
in a 5% DEBENTURE of
The Great West Permanent
Loan Company
SECURITY
Paid-up Capital $2,414,668.00
Reserves 1,100,000.00
Assets 6,184,420.00
HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG
Branches: Toronto, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Edinburgh, Scotland.

STOBIE, FORLONG & CO.
STOCKS BONDS GRAIN
Second Floor, Reford Building
BAY AND WELLINGTON STREETS
Toronto
HAMILTON
BRANTFORD
Private Wire System
KITCHENER
OSHAWA
Montreal
141 Notre Dame Street, West

A True Business Story

Two business men in Toronto adopted several safeguards for protecting their business.

They installed automatic sprinklers. They bought a cash register and a cheque protector. They bonded their employees. They carried fire policies. They bought an expensive safe. In fact, they adopted nearly every safeguard that they could think of, and felt sure that nothing less than an earthquake could interfere with their progress and prosperity.

Business was good and the bank and the wholesale houses were giving them considerable credit.

BUT SOMETHING HAPPENED!

—something they had not counted on. Pneumonia carried off one of the partners.

And then—the wholesale firms made inquiries as to whether the business was to be continued. The bank asked to have a note taken up at maturity without fail. The widow decided to withdraw her late husband's share of the business. To make a long story short, the business was closed at a loss to the surviving member, a loss to the widow, a loss to the bank, a loss to the creditors, in fact, a loss to all concerned.

The partners had overlooked one of the most important means of protecting their business—A Canada Life Business Insurance Policy.

THE BUSINESS COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED

The spot cash in a business life insurance policy would have cleared off the bank note in full. The widow would have received the value of her husband's share without loss. The creditors would have been satisfied. And the surviving member would have had surplus cash on hand.

It is not worth your while taking chances—Ask for a business insurance proposition today.

Write Service Department

Canada Life
Assurance Company
Head Office - Toronto, Canada

News of the Mines for the Investor

Conducted by DANIEL E. CUSHING, Mining Editor, The Financial Post.

MUCH NEW MONEY GOING INTO BETTER CLASS OF MINES

Good Stocks Are Scarce—Much Good News From All Camps

Recently a Financial Post reader decided to purchase some mining shares. He asked The Financial Post to indicate the stocks which were considered attractive. In one week this reader put $30,000 cash into the market. As the great bulk of his purchases were on marginal account, he must have taken up close to $100,000 worth of stock.

Prior to this purchase he had never owned a share of mining stock.

The above is just an instance of the change that is taking place in the investment in mining stocks. New funds are coming into the market in considerable volume. It is believed that the interest aroused in Consolidated Smelters and International Nickel has served to focus the attention of the investing public on the possibilities of the precious metal mines. One of Canada's largest and most conservative investment houses has recommended mine share purchases to a number of clients of late

There has been a steady accumulation of the best stock going on for some considerable time with the result that good stocks are very scarce There was a striking instance of this during the past week. Some one placed an order for the purchase of 1,000 shares of Coniagas. The stock was then selling around $3. It reached $5 before the 1,000 shares were secured.

Market Quite Strong

The market is showing considerable strength, though there has been some profit-taking on the part of speculators, due to recent rises, but the steady advances in other stock have more than offset the small losses. Considerable bullish news is still filtering down from the north. This applies to practically all the camps. One engineer brought down a choice morsel from Kirkland Lake. He says the mines there have adopted the Coue philosophy. Though practically all operations in the area have of late undergone tremendous expansion their heads are still talking of "bigger and better things."

Porcupine is seething with interest. Rumors still persist of big things in Dome section. Over Delora way, March Gold, Ankerite and Paymaster are working at their mills. Paymaster recently took on some adjoining properties. Ankerite is said to be after additional acreage and so is March. Another large new enterprise will soon be launched in this section. The development on Coniaurum and Vipond is dealt with elsewhere.

Elsewhere also will be found some important news of Gowganda developments. The construction of the power line will be important for this camp. It will cut power bills in two and likely result in a number of new properties opening up. There have been numerous tips going the round in regard Capital. There has been persistent buying of this stock of late. The street seems to interpret this as meaning that new financial arrangements for further work have been made.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS

Week Ending December 1

	High for week	Low for week	Close Dec. 1	Close Nov. 24	Sales for week
Apex	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	16500
Algonquin	1	1	1	1½	10000
Amulet	1.20	1.09	1.15	1.15	42750
Argonaut	17½	15	16	15¾	176200
Atlas	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼	43000
Baldwin	2⅛	2	2⅛	2	21600
Barry-Holl.	27	25½	26	27	42200
Beaver	52	50	50	50½	50575
Bidgood	9	8½	9	9¼	4250
Beatty C.	1	1	1	¾	1000
Buckingham	2½	2½	2½	2½	3000
Can. Lorrain	71	64	69	64¼	31425
Capitol	29¾	24½	29	25	36140
Castle Tre.	1.46	1.37	1.44	1.38	46912
Clifton	3	2⅞	3	2⅞	6000
Coniagas	5.00	2.75	4.00	2.93	7749
Coniar'm	4.00	3.00	3.75	3.35	3450
Col. Kirkland	4¼	3¼	3⅞	4	56000
Cons. Smelters	154¾	145½	152¼	145½	14213
Cons.W.Dome	17	14½	16½	15¾	176700
Crown Res.	17	15	16¾	16	36550
Dome Mines	18.00	17.15	17.30	17.00	10388
Everett	8	6	8	6½	93000
Goldale	35½	28	34	29¾	171650
Gold Reef	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	10000
Hattie	¾	½	¾	⅞	19000
Hattie, pref.	2	2	2	2⅛	10000
Hollinger	17.09	16.75	16.95	16.95	3592
Hunton	7¾	5½	5½	7¼	28500
Indian	6	5½	5½	6½	4000
Int.Nick.,com.	48	44½	47½	44¼	7155
Keeley	1.47	1.44	1.44	1.45	13260
Keora	14¾	13¾	14	14	75250
Kirk. Lake	81	74	74	81	49100
Lakeside	3	3	3	3	8500
Lake Shore	9.95	9.35	9.70	9.50	9607
La Rose	38	33	38	32	9000
Lorrain	8½	7½	8	8½	24300
Lorrain T. L.	..	..	..	..	....
McKinley	20	17	19	18	22850
McIntyre	22.00	21.60	21.80	21.60	8957
Mining Corp.	3.10	3.04	3.10	3.10	12080
Moneta	17	17	17	17	2000
Newray	37	33	36	34¾	20250
Nipissing	5.40	4.90	5.30	4.90	7930
Night Hawk	10	8¾	8¼	10	17500
Ophir	3	3	3	3½	1000
Pete. Lake	3	2½	2⅝	2¼	34000
Porc. Crown	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3½	3500
Premier Gold	2.27	2.20	2.23	2.25	16920
Preston	8½	8	8	8½	52000
Teck Hughes	2.25	2.20	2.25	2.22	65703
Thomp. Krist	1½	1½	1½	2	5000
Timiskaming	13	12	12½	12½	4750
Tough Oakes	49½	47	49½	48	23850
Vic. Silver	7	6½	6½	7½	1000
Vipond Cons.	1.35	1.16	1.35	1.17	111753
Vickers	11	8¼	11	8½	14200
West Tree	2½	2½	2¼	2⅛	11500
Wettlaufer	4½	4½	4½	4	4000
Wright-Har.	7.75	7.25	7.70	7.25	7090
Noranda	10.55	9.25	10.55	9.35	313
Noranda(new)	10.75	9.50	10.60	..	16016

Overseas Lorrain Will Diamond Drill Claims

Work has been started on Overseas Lorrain, in South Lorrain. Camps are being erected and surface work in preparation for a diamond drilling campaign done. The company owns three silver claims lying just to the west of the southerly claim of Lorrain Trout Lake. There are several surface veins on the property. Dr. J. McIntosh Bell made a report on the property and calls attention to the fact that there is a marked converging of the valleys and depressions on the claims and advised drilling to prove the value of the claims where they intersect. Since the work was undertaken by Lorrain Trout Lake on its southerly claim, some additional information in regard these claims has been secured. There are indications that some of the breaks from Trout Lake cross into the Overseas property while there are also indications from the layout prepared by Dr. Bell that the Beaver Lake break, the centre of Keeley's work on the western section of its property, also extends south to the Overseas property, giving the claims a rather interesting geological outlook. The company will soon let a contract for 1,000-ft. of drilling.

Are U.S. Mine Interests Getting Strangle Hold on Canada's Base Metals?

Have Taken up Properties in Past Year From Coast to Coast and Paid Fabulous Prices for Them—Thriving Industry Promises

Base metal mining has come to the fore in Canada in the last year. Numerous properties have been taken up. The demand grows. While Consolidated Mining and Smelting, International Nickel and Noranda have served in a great measure to bring base metal mining into prominence, the big fact which seems to have been kept in the background is that the great bulk of base metal properties of merit are falling into the hands of U. S. interests who seem willing to pay fabulous prices for them. These interests have in the past year bought properties in the Maritimes, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia and are searching for deposits in Ontario.

Not only does this apply to base metals but to the aluminum and asbestos deposits as well. On the other hand strong prices obtaining for base metals have resulted in numerous idle properties being opened. Especially is this true of British Columbia which until the last year or so has stood alone among the provinces in the production of such metals.

For many years, Canada's known deposits of base metals have been more or less neglected. There have been two reasons for this. A real knowledge of the extent and richness of the ores was lacking and metal prices were such that mining such ores was not sufficiently attractive to capital. Both these conditions have changed. Gradual development of the ore deposits of British Columbia have brought to light that the various zinc, lead and copper ores were much richer, especially in associated metals, than most people thought and at the same time metal prices have firmed to the point where such mining is very attractive to capital. At the same time important new deposits have been found in other provinces.

Canada Gets Attention

There is another and very important factor. U. S. production has for many years dominated the world metal markets. To-day the U. S. output of some of these metals, notably zinc, is on the wane. As a result there is an aggressive demand for properties in Canada, from the Maritimes to Pacific coast, by U.S. capital for suitable base metal deposits. They have taken up properties in the Maritimes, in Quebec; Flin Flon in Northern Manitoba and others in British Columbia, the most notable in the latter province being a recent purchase by the Guggenheims. They are paying fabulous prices. Some Canadians fear that there is a drive on to definitely control all worth-while deposits in the Dominion. To-day their interests are extensive.

While no deals have been officially reported, it is known that U. S. engineers have been in the North Hastings, Ont., field looking for zinc properties. At the same time the Arnprior Ont., field is being carefully gone over for lead. Kingdon, the only lead producing mine in Ontario, is increasing its capacity from 200 to 800 tons daily. Ottawa Valley Mines Syndicate is spending considerable money in the district searching for lead. To date the company has options on 55 properties in the Ottawa Valley district. These include, besides lead, feldspar, mica, graphite and molybdenum.

Quebec's Possibilities

Quebec as a copper-zinc producer as well as gold and silver, has possibilities which no one can as yet size up. New deposits of these ores are being found continuously. American capital is playing a large part. The bulk of Noranda financing is by U. S. capital. Amulet and Waite-Montgomery are Canadian. American Metal, of which little is heard, is reported to have been the buyer in a recent $1,500,000 deal and it is rumored that another large U. S. concern has made a bid for the Powell claims north of Noranda.

The discovery that the zinc content of the low-grade copper ores of Flin Flon were of commercial value and could be extracted, has focused attention on the possibilities of the section along the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary in Northern Manitoba and doubtless there will be considerable prospecting and search for additional properties in that section. The Mandy mine is not far removed. During the war it provided some of the highest grade copper ore ever produced in the Dominion. Harry P. Whitney, New York, is back of the Flin Flon deal.

B. C. Possibilities

British Columbia's base metal possibilities have only been touched. It is believed by many that, when the details come out, it will be found that the heavy purchasers of Consolidated Smelter stock were the zinc miners of Missouri and other U. S. interests. Brokers state that a great deal of the buying of these shares came through New York. Their zinc deposits are going back while Sullivan mine of Consolidated Smelting is said to be the most valuable zinc deposit in the world.

For some time, however, metal prices are going to be a very important factor in Canada's base metal production. As time goes on, Canada's production will reach a dominant position in the world's markets and then the price factor will not enter so strongly. To-day copper is selling at 14¼ and copper producers of the U. S. seem less optimistic as to their ability to maintain this level because of lack of foreign demand and a general world increase in production.

Lead has been firm around $9.75, with the metal freely available at that level, however. Zinc prices show as strong a tendency to-day as they have for some time.

The recent growth that has taken place in Canada's production of these metals may be of interest. The figures follow:

	1923	1924
Copper	$12,529,186	$13,604,538
Lead	7,985,522	14,221,345
Zinc	3,991,701	6,274,791
	$24,506,409	$34,100,674

A further article on this subject will appear next week.

HIGH-GRADE SHOOT ON GOLDALE CLAIMS

Coniaurum Considered Now to Have Earmarks of a Big Mine

No official information has as yet been given out on the recent developments of Coniarum in Goldale territory, but the market in Coniarum, Coniagas, Newray and Goldale shares indicates that the big things have been happening. Unofficial information is to the effect that the large body cut some time ago by diamond drill, has been opened up by the cross-cut run over on the 1,000-ft. level from Newray through the Armstrong-Booth claims and it is said to have revealed a body of ore around 25-ft. wide with an excellent width of high-grade.

This shoot is what Kerr Lake was after when it was operating Goldale. It cut it on the 500-ft. level and then went down to get it on the 1,000. It had not proceeded far enough to get into the favorable territory when orders to cease work were given. Later Kerr Lake people sold their stock in Goldale at 15 cents a share, taking a considerable loss. Anglo-French took the stock up and it is now selling at 34. Coniagas, Coniaurum and Newray sold at new highs during the week.

When the Newray-Goldale cross-cut is completed it is expected to be 2,700-ft. long. What it has revealed is not as yet known but it is understood that several important ore bodies have been cut and that the mine is now in a position to make ore fast. if this was thought desirable. Instead it is believed that one of the shafts will now be dropped down another 200-ft.

From information reaching The Financial Post it can be said that the Coniaurum operation now has the earmarks of being a big mine. There is still about $800,000 cash in the treasury.

Teck Shareholders Took 90% of New Stock

Teck-Hughes annual report has made a belated appearance. The important details were published last week. The report says of the recent offering of 227,000 shares at $1.65 that nearly 2,000 shareholders availed themselves of this privilege, taking over 90 per cent. of the offering. They add that "the unsubscribed balance will be allotted to the underwriters. No underwriting commission was made. The directors say that they now feel that the company is sufficiently financed to carry out any policy they have in sight."

FURTHER COPPER FINDS ARE MADE IN N.W. QUEBEC

Latest Discoveries Are in Boischatel Tp.—Three Properties Are Involved

Still further important copper finds are being made in Northwestern Quebec. The latest are reported from Boischatel Tp. on MacKay claims. The find was made some time ago, but news of it held up while additional claims were acquired. The find was made while looking for the extension of an ore zone on the adjoining Chance Syndicate property.

Boischatel lies west of Rouyn. The Chance Syndicate has opened up large bodies of metallic sulphides ranging in width from 10 ft. to 150 ft. and in length up to 1,000 ft. consisting of an admixture of pyrite, pyrrhotite and galentine, with some gold and silver. These deposits are considered of merit and their development will probably have an important bearing on the productive possibilities of this new Quebec field. Charles Spearman, Montreal engineer, made a careful study of this ground and as a result of his geological study, Pioneer syndicate adjacent on the east, discovered an excellent showing of metallic sulphides similar to what had been located on the Chance.

The importance of these discoveries has resulted in the restaking all available ground in this geological horizon and claims in this section of Boischatel are being eagerly sought. Several good discoveries are reported at the Eastern side of Boischatel on this strike and although the overburden is heavy and there is much muskeg, claims in this section are now in demand.

It is announced that a new financing plan has ben made for Argonaut mines and this involves the placing of the Quebec property under a separate company. Shareholders of Argonaut Consolidated will receive a substantial interest in the new company These will be held in the treasury and distributed at a later date.

Noranda's new shares, which were split on a basis of 100 new for one old, made their appearance in trading during the past week and have received a good reception. Noranda has definitely announced that it will build its own smelter in Rouyn, but will not erect a refinery. It will likely ship concentrates to the new refinery of Consolidated Smelters near Ottawa.

There is still a heavy demand for Quebec gold properties. It is understood that Anglo-French have dropped the Thompson group in Cadillac, but that it was promptly taken up by Huronian Belt Co. The Kennedy-Sladen in Malartic, to the east, is reported looking well. It is in the hands of Porcupine Goldfields. Some wonderfully rich ore has been sent out from the Ontario-Quebec Exploration Syndicate. There are heavy sulphides carrying high gold content. This property is on the border of Malartic and Cadillac.

Smelters Purchases B. A. N. C. Refinery

Consolidated Mining and Smelting has purchased the British American Nickel refinery at Deschenes, Que. International Nickel recently purchased the mines of the defunct company. No announcement has yet been made of the disposition of the B. A. N. C. smelter at Coniston, Ont.

It is believed that Smelters' plan is to make a bid for all the concentrates from the gold-copper area of Quebec as well as from the zinc-lead developments going on in Eastern Ontario.

Such a purchase on the part of Smelters would indicate a possibility of C. P. R. continuing its line from Angliers into Rouyn.

Sutcliffe Company Ltd.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
and
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS
NEW LISKEARD - ONTARIO

James O'Neill Conroy
Barrister at Law
Solicitor and Notary Public.
Law Chambers. St. John's. Newfoundland.
P. O. Box 5195, Cables "Seumas" Saintjohns.

B. C. Bonanza Mines Ltd.
A REAL MINE
Full particulars on request
Fidelity Securities Corpn. Ltd.
Insurance Exchange Building.
MONTREAL.

In Ottawa
MOWAT & MACGILLIVRAY
Members Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.
Stocks and Bonds
Direct wires to Toronto, Montreal and New York
Ground Floor, Union Bank Bldg., Ottawa

Write for information on
DON ROUYN
Gold Mines Ltd.
St. Lawrence Finance Corp.
14 Hospital Street, Montreal.

JAMES W. SEWALL
Consulting Forester.
OLD TOWN, MAINE.
Largest Cruising House in America.

BEAUBIEN, BUSFIELD & COMPANY
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
2 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL
de Gaspe Beaubien J. L. Busfield

British Columbia Mines have paid $70,000,000 in Dividends

—and the mining resources of the province have as yet hardly been scratched. Government surveys and reports show it to be one of the most promising mining areas in the world.

We offer thoroughly reliable information regarding mining in British Columbia.

You can write us with absolute confidence.

We are not interested in any mining property. We have no stock to sell. We are a semi-public body, organized to disseminate authentic information concerning the mining industry of British Columbia.

Address enquiries to Secretary, B.C. Chamber of Mines, Suite F, 438 Pender Street W., Vancouver, B.C.

Lake Shore
Teck-Hughes
Mining Corp'n

INFORMATION of current interest regarding these companies, as well as a general resume of existing mine conditions, is contained in the new issue, now ready for mailing, of

Gibson's Fortnightly Mining Review

If your name is not now on our mailing list, write for your copy today. No charge or obligation.

Homer L. Gibson
AND COMPANY
Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
Phones: Elgin 2241-2-3-4-5

SISCOE GOLD MINES LIMITED
One of the world's greatest mines in the making
Send for map
GOODMAN HAMILTON & CO.
80 St. John St. Montreal

MASON & DIESPECKER
Stock Brokers & Financial Agents: Secretaries & Representatives. Write us for information re
B. C. Mining Development
114-6 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria, B.C. 837 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.
Members of Victoria Stock Exchange.

MORGAN U. KEMERER
MEMBER STANDARD STOCK MINING EXCHANGE
29 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

C. F. MEIKLE & CO. LTD.
Members Montreal Mining Exchange,
145 St. James St., Montreal
Write for special letter on mining shares.

Free Map of Quebec Gold Fields
A specially prepared map. You should have one. Send today.
W. H. Thorburn & Co.
LIMITED
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto

I. J. ISBELL & Co.
Limited
Mining Stocks
Authentic information gladly furnished on request.
McKinnon Bldg., Toronto
Phone Adel. 3806-7

We Solicit
inquiries from those interested in Canadian Mining Investments.
KIELY & SMITH
Members Standard Stock Exchange,
Canadian Pacific Bldg.,
Toronto, Can.

For practical assistance to the manufacturer, and business man in the testing, inspection and use of all materials.
Milton Hersey Company
LIMITED
Industrial Chemists and Engineers
Montreal Winnipeg

Mining Machinery
and rock drill parts—column parts for 3½ S.S. column — hose couplings.
TELEPHONE, 67.
Elliott & Whitehall Machine and Tool Co.
Manufacturers of
Milling Cutters, Reamers and Small Tools, Chucks and Fixtures, Special Machinery, Jigs and Dies.
GALT, ONT.
Stocks at Timmins
VINCENT WOODBURY,
Representative

BE POSTED ON THE MINES
Upon request we will mail, post paid, to your address a mining handbook, giving complete statistics of all the listed properties, together with the range of market prices for the past six years.
Established 1886 A. E. Osler & Co. Phone ELgin 3461.
Cor. JORDAN & MELINDA STS., TORONTO

HARVIE, SMITH & COMPANY
LIMITED
Dr. Robert Harvie, late of the Geological Survey of Canada

an organization combining accepted geological skill and the utmost fair dealing, devoted to the exploration and sale of mining properties

Correspondence Invited

707 Canada Cement Building
MONTREAL

News of the Mines

HEIGHT OF LAND AREA FAVORABLE FOR PROSPECTOR

Interesting Fact Brought Out Regarding Canada's Mineral Deposits

A new idea in regard Eastern Canada's mineral deposits has been developed in an attractive booklet on the mineral resources along the C. N. R. prepared by Cyril T. Young, superintendant of development. It is that deposits of mineral follow the Height of Land. Maps are presented showing the known sources of minerals and their relation to the Height of Land. He says:

It has been observed that the large number of our rich mineral discoveries and the large deposits of ore in the pre-Cambrian were either on or adjacent to the height of land. It is possible that this may prove an aid in locating new mineral fields. Some geologists have worked out the fact that there were once very high mountain ranges of volcanic origin, probably as high as the Rocky Mountains, across Eastern Canada where this height of land now exists. What is left is the exposed core of this vast series of pre-Cambrian mountain ranges.

After dealing at considerable length with the age of the pre-Cambrian and the geological theories as to what happened to them, he says:

Probably the height of land indicates where the greatest vents and fissures, created by volcanic origin, afforded the "lines of least resistance" for the ascending stream of ore material which, in the pre-Cambrian, may yet be found at depths of two or three miles, as those who have been under ground to nearly a mile in depth at Sudbury will appreciate.

We can draw a further deduction as to the prospecting value of the height of land from the fact that consistent economic values in precious metals have not been found in Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec more than fifty to sixty miles distant from the height of land. Even if the surface of the country is of low relief there are rock exposures in the next seventy-five to one hundred miles towards James Bay down to where the Devonians are laid on, but the "old timer," who said that gold could not "live" in them, probably expressed, though in a different way, the sentiments of many who have been there.

It is interesting to note, and it has been observed by those who have made the portages to James Bay, that the big water powers occur at the benches made by the successive lava flows; the largest northerly falls on each of the rivers indicating where the largest lava flow ceased.

Whatever opinions may be held as to the existence of a definite relation between the occurrence of precious metals mineralization and this height of land, it appears, as has been previously pointed out, that the most important discoveries have been made at points close to its existing position.

RED LAKE LOOKS LIKE NEXT CAMP

Haileybury Prospectors and Backers Stand to Do Well Out of Find

Red Lake in Northwestern Ontario, some 80 miles east of the Manitoba boundary, promises to be Ontario's next gold camp. At least it has all the earmarks of a gold producing area and several large mining companies think so well of it that they have had scouts and engineers looking over the ground.

Red Lake, like Rouyn, Que., is a product of intelligent prospecting. After a long study of the geology of Northwestern Quebec a prospector, Thos. Powell, went in and staked some claims. He started a rush which focused attention on the area and led to the present extensive development.

The same with Red Lake. L. Howey, a Haileybury prospector, got one of the early geological maps of Red Lake and formed a prospecting syndicate. Several prospectors went into the area and the syndicate took up 1¼ miles of claims along a mineralized belt. McIntyre-Porcupine scouts in the same party took up an area three-quarters of a mile square on the same zone.

Jack Hammill, who put through the Flin Flon deal with the Fasken interests and who has financed Harker Gold in Lightning River, is financing the Howey syndicate. He is making a real effort. His first move to get supplies in, was to secure five aeroplanes of Ontario government to get the supplies in before the freeze-up. This was achieved and work is now proceeding. In the meantime Mr. Hammill is making plans to bridge the some 180 miles between the railway and Red Lake area. He has secured a snow motor, which, it is expected, will be able to haul in all the needed supplies over the lakes. Dog teams are also being employed.

So far about 120 claims have been staked in the area. The mineralized zone on which the bulk of the staking centres, is said to run 60 to 80 feet wide. The formation is greenstone, sedimentaries, porphyry and granite. There are bands of quartz and visible gold is freely spattered throughout. While some spectacular samples and values have been found, it is believed that, on the average, the ore will run along with that of Porcupine, although prospectors say it is too early to say what the area will develop. Sixty channel samples are said to run $7 across 20 feet on the east, $41 over 12 feet in the centre and $16 over 13 feet on the west.

Holders of the Howey syndicate shares stand to do well if their property proves up. For each $25 interest the finances of the syndicate have received back $163 and a bonus of shares which will give them 38,500 shares in the proposed $5,000,000 company it is proposed to organize.

Some very rich float samples have been found on some claims in the area. Trenching work uncovered a large boulder that was quite rich.

Consolidated "Smelters" Blows in New Furnace

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The copper furnace at the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company's plant at Trail has been blown in and bars of red metal made from Allenby concentrates will soon appear in the market.

This company continues to ship zinc and lead to world markets with steady demand showing for some time to come, according to a Vancouver dispatch.

So far as zinc is concerned the unsettlement on the Continent has led to supplies being offered to British buyers on a freer scale, the only aim of Continental consumers being to reduce stocks to minimum proportions. Then, the high zinc market uncovered some hidden stocks in Germany and Poland and the combined supply of these countries is apparently equivalent to one month's consumption.

The world's stock of zinc on November 1 was estimated by zinc experts at 25,000 metric tons.

Assuming that the United States domestic consumption is maintained at its present level, it means that to prevent an acute famine in the supply of slab zinc developing in Europe at the beginning of 1926 the United States and Canadian production will need to be increased by a possible 10 per cent.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SULLIVAN

J. A. Bancroft, professor of geology at McGill University, is making a geological examination of the Sullivan mine and surrounding district for the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada.

Haultain Silver
GOWGANDA

Important developments are taking place at this property.

We have prepared a special report which will be mailed on request. Application will be made to list these shares at an early date. Phone or write without delay.

George S. Cochran & Co.
STOCK BROKERS
310 Transportation Building
Phone Main 0055
120 St. James St., MONTREAL

Cons. West-Dome Lake

RECENT activity in this low-priced gold stock, representing as it does one of the regular producing mines of Porcupine, appears peculiarly significant.

What we believe is behind this move is contained in The Market Despatch.

Mailed free upon request

ARTHUR E. MOYSEY & CO.
FOUNDED 1904 LIMITED
TELEPHONE: ELGIN 5171
Moysey Building, 242 Bay Street, Toronto

The Mining Handbook
is just off the press and we will be glad to send you a copy on request.

Phone Elgin 5111
F. G. OKE & CO.
Members Standard Stock Exchange
34 King St. East Toronto

GOLD OUTPUT NEAR $2,500,000 MONTHLY

October Figures Slightly Off as Hollinger is Turning Over Big Mill

Hollinger's daily mill tonnage dropped back in October, due to changes in the mill, with the result that Porcupine's gold output for the month declined over $200,000. Kirkland Lake's output was a little higher. Ten months' total gold production for Ontario stands at $24,873,694 compared with the 1924 total of $25,669,303.

The figures as prepared by Ontario Mines Department follow:

Source and period	Ore milled tons	Total value crude bullion
Porcupine—		
January-June (6 mos.)	1,485,033	$11,950,025
July	248,817	2,163,463
August	263,119	2,267,095
September	238,744	2,109,360
October	237,163	1,893,651
Total	2,472,876	20,383,594
Kirkland Lake—		
January-June (6 mos.)	183,079	2,628,608
July	32,812	515,322
August	32,371	434,109
September	26,375	451,912
October	34,923	460,149
Total	309,560	4,490,100
Total for 10 months	2,782,436	$24,873,694

VIPOND SHOWING UP VERY STRONG

Good Results Are Being Met With and Mill Will Be Doubled

Considerable encouragement has been met with in developing Vipond Consolidated of late, fortune favoring the operators in the sections of the property. Dr. Bell, managing director, who is just back from the property says that about two months ago indications were secured of an extensive ore body in the south end of the property, at a point which is known as the ⅝ ore body. Good results were first obtained at the 300-ft. level, and since then similar indications have been shown at the 200, 400, 500 and 600-ft. levels. Excavational developments are now under way by means of drifts and cross-cuts, a start having been made three weeks ago at the 200, 300 and 500-ft. levels, and cross-cutting is being advanced to cut this same system at the 600-ft. level.

So far the results have been most satisfactory and a very large addition has been made to the company's reserves. It is now planned to double the capacity of the mill, which will bring it up to 300 tons to the day, and the expectation is that the entire work of the company will be carried out on a more extensive scale.

Keeley

At the Keeley they have laid out a program of development which is being followed with promise of new discoveries. Meanwhile the production is being maintained and the reserves are in a healthy state. There is no question of a reduction in the monthly output. The hope is expressed that as the scheme of development progresses new and important discoveries will be made.

Canadian Lorrain

The high-grade shoot recently discovered on the Canadian Lorrain has been developed upwards by a raise for a distance of 40 feet from the 300-ft. level, upon which the discovery was made, and ore of value still persists. In addition to that, the company has exploration under way in several other sections of the property and, generally speaking, the outlook is satisfactory and helpful.

49-OZ. NUGGET IN B. C.

A 49-oz. nugget, estimated to contain 60 per cent. of gold, has been found in hydraulic mining at Spruce Creek, Atlin Div., B.C. It had passed over the riffles and was noticed shining in the tailings dump.

NEW INTERESTS IN GOWGANDA FIELD

Porcupine Goldfields Takes Over Important Group—High-grade Find on Keora

Another large operator has entered the Gowganda field. Porcupine Goldfields Development and Finance has taken over eight claims, the Johnston-Hylands-Gardner groups adjoining the Morrison of Tonopah, on the edge of the Keewatin bowl in the main producing section. Camps have been erected and underground exploration has already started.

Tonopah

Tonopah is reported to have met with new successes on the 300ft. level of the Walsh and is sinking and raising in this new section. About 500-ft. of encouraging lateral work is reported completed on the Morrison.

Keora

Keora during the past week encountered a shoot of 3,000 ounce ore on the 200-ft. level. The last news from the north was to the effect that it had been opened up for 25-ft. No official announcement regarding the find has as yet been made, but officials admit that the assays show, 2,900 ounce silver over a width of three inches.

Gowganda's power line will be laid by Jan. 1.

Public Utility Bonds

We have prepared a circular outlining particulars, prices and yields upon certain Public Utility Bonds.

We shall be pleased to forward a copy of this to inquirers.

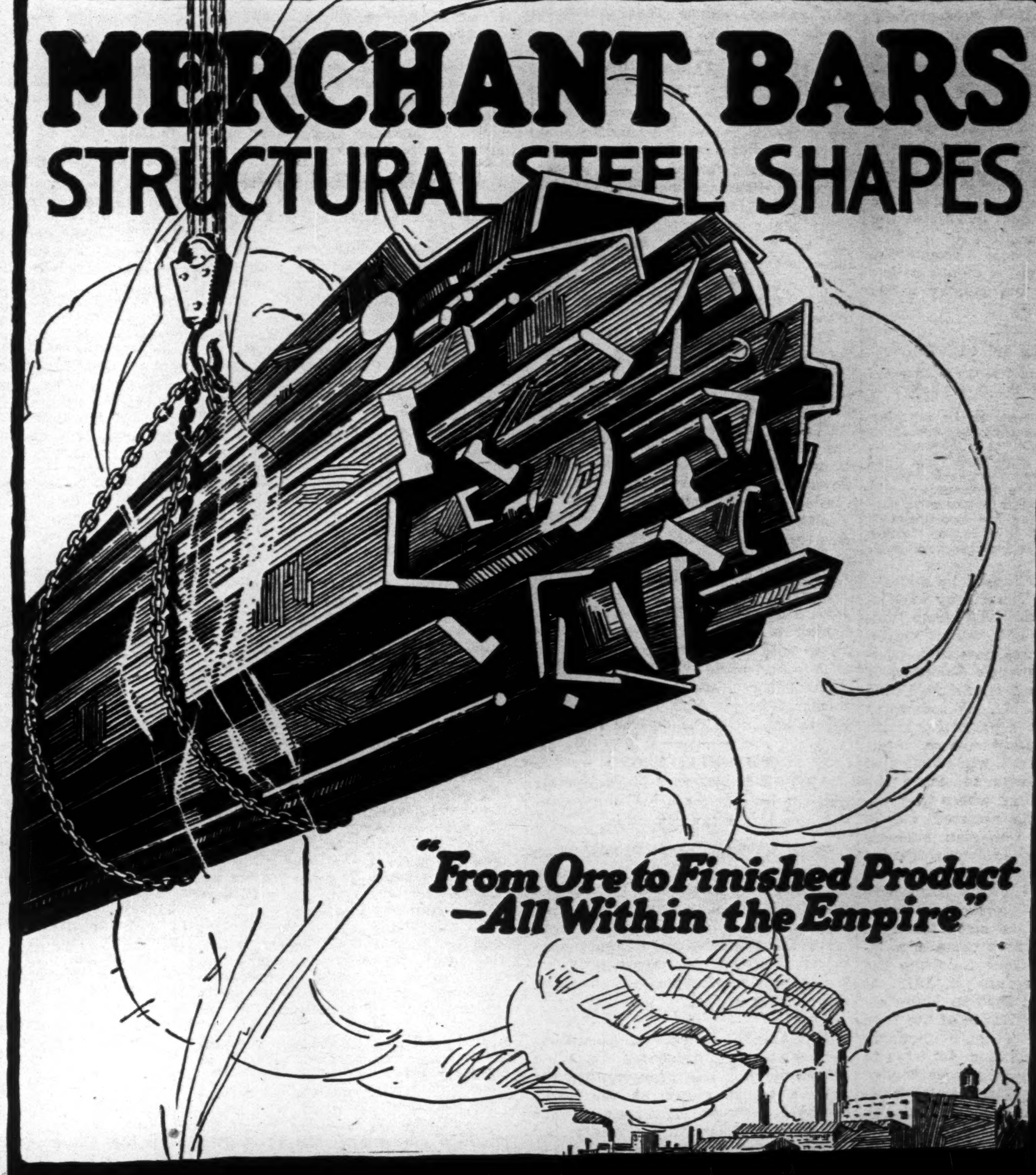
Cochran, Hay & Co., Limited.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
TORONTO
Dominion Bank Bldg.
KITCHENER 83 King St. West
LONDON 202 Dundas Building

100% CANADIAN
FOR CANADIANS
BY CANADIANS

Bennett Mining Company
Limited

No. 1 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto
Phone Hud. 5244

MERCHANT BARS
STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPES


"From Ore to Finished Product—All Within the Empire"

MERCHANT BARS—Rounds, Squares, Flats, 6 inches and under in width.
STRUCTURAL STEEL SHAPES—including Beams, Tees, Zee Bars, Angles, Channels, etc., for structural and fabricating purposes, having section weighing up to 15 pounds per lineal foot.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL
CORPORATION LIMITED
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING MONTREAL, CANADA

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.

President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER.
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE
Editorial Director—F. S. CHALMERS
Editor—J. W. TYSON

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

Advertising matter which has a tendency to mislead or which does not conform to business integrity, is declined. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may suggest.

Reading matter, other than official reports of annual meetings, will not be accepted as paid advertising unless marked "Advertisement."

No material from news bureau sources submitted for editorial purposes will be published, and no such bureau or individual should be paid any consideration, or given any credit for the insertion or inspiration of any item.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Single Insertion—$2.80 per inch.
Financial Reports, Debenture Notices, etc., 20c. per agate line.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
Canada and the United States, $5.00. per annum

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
143-153 University Ave., Toronto.

MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman; WINNIPEG, 810 Confederation Life Building; NEW YORK, Room 1606, 1133 Broadway; CHICAGO, Room 1004, 168 North Michigan Boulevard; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet Street, E.C., E. J. Dodd, director.

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. Inspection.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER.

TORONTO, DECEMBER 4, 1925

LET BANK PRESIDENTS SPEAK

THE president of the Imperial Bank, Peleg Howland, is coming in for criticism at the hands of the public-ownership press because of his frank discussion of the National Railways as a national problem. "Let Bank Presidents Think First and Talk Next—If Ever," says the Toronto Telegram.

If the presidents of Canadian banks are open to criticism, it is that they talk too little rather than too much. Not only are the heads of these institutions selected from the outstanding business leaders of the country, but in their positions they have so many contacts and command of information from such a variety of sources that they really have an obligation to the public to present their knowledge on public questions.

And it is proper, too, that the business of the government should be discussed as in relation to the problems which are being faced by the business community and the general public. There is no more important issue to-day before all the people than taxation, and there is little prospect for taxation relief until something is done to wipe out the annual deficits of the National Railways.

If we could hear from our bank presidents once a month rather than once a year the country would be the better for it.

PROGRESSIVES IN CONTROL

OTTAWA.—Le Droit foresees that the Progressives will be the real masters of parliament.

"It can be seen at once that everything will depend upon the attitude adopted by the Progressive party. It will, therefore, again play a very important part until the next appeal to the people. It can almost be said that the Progressives will be virtually the masters of the next parliament. After having lost two-thirds of the seats that they held in the former house, their influence remains very powerful."

THE above is confirmed by a statement made at Victoria by Woodsworth, the Communist M.P. from Winnipeg, that he and some eleven other extremists are now in a position to choose Canada's Government and dictate Canada's economic and other policies. Mr. Woodsworth scorned the idea of a protective tariff, spoke of the national banks as "high-class pawn brokers" who controlled credit and had power to starve the people in the country where they exist; four banks, he asserted, did 70 per cent. of the Canadian business that thirty years ago was divided among thirty independent banks.

The Progressive Party is responsible for Canada's failure to develop on constructive lines since the war. The Progressive Party came into being as a political force following the final and brutal refusal in 1918, at Montreal, by the Canadian Manufacturers under the influence of the then president and the Toronto clique in control of the association, to listen to requests for a getting together of all good Canadian interests made officially on that occasion by Roderick Mackenzie, who was sent down from the West to represent the viewpoint of Western agriculturists. He said that we were all Canadians, all anxious to build up Canada and the Empire; the farmers did not want to destroy the tariffs or injure the manufacturers or the banks; they wanted these interests to understand their position. In brief, they believed that the unsympathetic, even insolent attitude of some of the branch banks in the West in refusing advances in trying times was because the banks needed the money for the rich speculators in Montreal; that the high prices of manufactured goods were due to combinations in every branch of Canadian manufacturing.

It would have been possible to have put the farmers right on these points, and to have met their wishes with more tactful treatment, and a condemnation of the combinations that undoubtedly existed in some lines of manufacturing. This is what The Financial Post urged very strongly at that time; urged that both organizations should have their permanent heads, outstanding men with tact and a capacity for understanding and acting in the direction of better public relations. The bigger men in both organizations saw the necessity of this, but the influence of the little fellows was too strong. The bankers, as a body, got the shock of their financial lives when they came before the Commons committee at Ottawa. The great mass of manufacturers have had to suffer tariff reductions and threats of further cuts. The late president of the C. M. A., the present president and the vice-president understand the situation, but so far have not succeeded in overcoming the old element. The dislike of the C. M. A. was a factor in the big low tariff vote in the West in the recent election. It is not yet too late for new management in that body and a reconciliation with the West.

THE CASE OF AEMILIUS JARVIS

THE City of Toronto and Province of Ontario are going to court to settle the final ownership of the funds derived from the fine imposed upon Aemilius Jarvis in the Ontario bond case. The Financial Post believes that at this time it might be only fair to consider whether the money should not be returned to Aemilius Jarvis—this in view of the acquittal of Andrew Pepall.

During the Pepall trial important evidence was brought out in connection with the whole transactions which was not available at the Jarvis hearing. On that evidence Pepall was acquitted of all four charges brought against him. The verdict leads to the conclusion that had the same evidence been given in the Jarvis trial there would not have been a conviction.

Chief Justice Meredith, at the Smith-Jarvis trial, said to the jury that had Pepall been called by the defence to prove that the bonds had not been given by him to Peter Smith, there must have been an acquittal, and now, at his own trial, Pepall has proved that very thing to the satisfaction of the jury.

As Andrew Pepall has been acquitted of obtaining money by fraud or conspiracy from the government, will anyone believe that Aemilius Jarvis was guilty?

B. C. ENCOURAGES WEALTH

BRITISH COLUMBIA is planning tax reductions. Substantial cuts are proposed in the income lévy and in the property tax, by Hon. J. D. MacLean, minister of finance. The tax on business incomes over $20,000 is to be reduced from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent.; on incomes up to $3,000 the tax will be 1 per cent. and on incomes from $3,000 to $4,000 2 per cent., while each section of business and income from investments are to obtain reductions.

The campaign in British Columbia for tax reductions has had a very definite purpose. Those who have been behind it have realized that it is highly important for the prosperity of the province that capital should be encouraged to come in and remain. It was this same idea that led the government of Florida to abolish succession duties and the influx of wealthy people from all parts of the country following that step has played no unimportant part in the boom which that state is now experiencing.

British Columbia aspires to be something of a Canadian Florida, having a climate that is comparatively mild and moderate as compared with other parts of the West. The steps being taken to encourage an influx of people with wealth may go far in attaining the desired result.

EDITORIAL NOTES

AS THE Wall Street Journal points out, the need is for a just tax reduction not just a tax reduction.

• • •

TORONTO has spent $23,335.23 on an investigation of the Consumers Gas Company to acquire information which the company was quite willing to supply if approached in the right way. The company quite properly refused, however, to throw open its books to political opportunists looking for election capital.

• • •

BECAUSE of weather conditions during the ripening season, Canadian wheat did not this year capture the world's wheat crown at the international show at Chicago as it has thirteen times in fifteen years, but there is some consolation in that the prize product was from seed grown by that famous veteran Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan, who took the high honors for the five preceding years.

• • •

THE inquiry into smuggling of silks and other goods into Canada which is asked in a resolution proposed by Hon. H. H. Stevens is evidently to be directed to organized evasion of the law on a commercial scale. This is as it should be. Canadian merchants who hope to sell goods to American tourists have no objection to Canadian visitors to the United States bringing back reasonable purchases for their private needs. It is the commercial smuggling by "bootleggers" in merchandise to which objection is chiefly taken.

Commercial Arbitration Has Big Advantage for Business

Movement to Secure Legislation Looking to the Settlement of Disputes Out of Court Launched at Winnipeg

By GEORGE HENDERSON,

President, Brandram-Henderson, Ltd., Montreal, before the conference of Boards of Trade at Winnipeg.

Commercial arbitration is the trial and settlement by expert arbitrators of differences and disputes arising out of commercial contracts. Business men have no quarrel with the law. They recognize it to be the essential support of every business transaction. However, most commercial disputes are confined to questions of fact, the observance or otherwise of trade customs, technical points peculiar to a given industry, and similar matters. Frequently these differences do not involve profound legal principles and precedents; nevertheless, they must be dealt with by a judge, mediator or arbitrator. A need exists for some machinery for settlement of these differences, machinery which is not intended to supplant the functions and authority of the law court, but more in the nature of a supplementary organization of business experts, to expeditiously, economically and finally deal with many varieties of commercial differences.

The need for organizations of this kind has long been recognized by the civilized countries of the world. The League of Nations has formulated a protocol dealing with commercial arbitration. It provides generally that all nations signing the protocol agree to regard as valid, and enforce, all arbitration agreements contained in commercial contracts between their subjects and others.

Seventeen nations have signed this protocol, including such representative countries as Great Britain, France, Belgium, etc. Why is the Canadian nation not among these seventeen? Chiefly because our present legislation will not permit us to guarantee to the League of Nations that arbitration agreements of our subjects will be valid or enforceable. Until legislation will permit Canada to give such guarantees to the League of Nations, we must, in this respect, fall behind other civilized countries of the world.

Effect on Foreign Trade

No doubt this circumstance will have an effect on our foreign trade and be used as a sales argument against us by competing countries who are parties to the protocol.

If we reflect on the domestic advantages of commercial arbitration boards, we find that as matters now stand, the Canadian business man is obliged to refer all differences of a purely commercial character to the authority of the law, or else compromise or abandon the issue. Merchants, as you will know, dread the uncertainty, delay and expense of legal proceedings, and for this reason abandon many issues which, in all common justice, they are entitled to win.

Commercial arbitration provides speedy, fair, inexpensive and final justice, friendly settlement and understanding, improves the moral tone of business, and brings justice within the reach of many who cannot afford the time or money to pursue it through litigation. The employment of commercial arbitration is by no means a new development. Nearly every civilized country adopts it, and provides adequate legislation for the support of its arbitrators. In the United Kingdom many thousands of cases are tried and disposed of annually by arbitration, some boards dealing with as many as six thousand cases per annum. This must be a great relief to congestion in civil courts.

What, then, prevents Canada from following the example of our Mother Country? The same reason which prevents us becoming a party to the League of Nations' protocol on arbitration—our legislation is not adequate.

The Legislative Obstacle

What is the legislative obstacle? Briefly, gentlemen, it may be expressed in non-legal phraseology in the following way:

By agreeing to submit contractural disputes to arbitration, a merchant does not necessarily waive his right to take the matter to law.

Furthermore, if the loser wishes to evade the penalty imposed by the arbitrator, the law has to be called in to make him pay up.

The underlying principle of this condition is that "every man is entitled to his day in court" and cannot legally waive his right to this constitutional privilege. This leads to such a degree of uncertainty in the business mind that merchants are naturally inclined to abandon the idea of inserting arbitration clauses in their contracts.

The legislation involved is a provincial concern. It deals with property and civil rights, over which the Dominion government has no control. This is a further difficulty, for instead of there being one egg to fry, there are many.

It may be of interest at this point to consider briefly the activities of the New York Chamber of Commerce in this matter. This body is, in many respects, similar to our boards of trade, in aims, purposes and organization. For many years, commercial arbitration in the United States was handicapped by legal difficulties similar to those in Canada. A co-operative movement was initiated by the New York Chamber of Commerce and the American Bar Association, with a view to obtaining the necessary legislation. Many years of painstaking perseverance on the part of these two bodies resulted in the passing in 1920 of a New York state law which removed the legal stumbling block, and provides that arbitration agreements within commercial contracts in the State of New York shall be valid, irrevocable and enforceable. Since then the committees on arbitration of the New York State Chamber of Commerce have been dealing with an ever-increasing number of cases, and are thus rendering an invaluable service to commerce.

It is also particularly interesting to know that a bill was recently passed by the United States Congress which provides similar legislation insofar as international and interstate commerce is concerned. This bill becomes effective on January 1, 1926, when the United States will be able, if she so desires, to align herself with the other seventeen powers who have signed the commercial arbitration protocol.

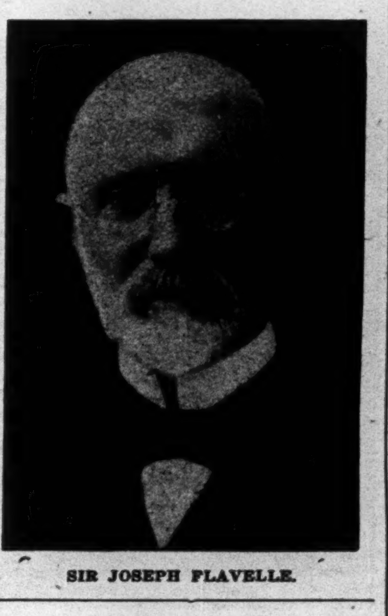
It follows logically that it is a functional duty of Canadian boards of trade to initiate a movement in the direction of obtaining the necessary provincial legislation. The pathway has been pointed out by the New York State Chamber of Commerce, who first of all enlisted the support and co-operation of the legal fraternity. The problem in Canada is not easy. It is a provincial matter, and there are many provinces to deal with. A sub-organization of the Canadian Bar Association, known as the "Commissioners on Uniformity of Legislation in Canada," has been working since 1915 with the view of promoting the administration of justice and uniformity of commercial legislation. This body has accomplished remarkable results in the few years of its life. Most notably is it successful in the preparation of a uniform life insurance act, which has been adopted by almost every province in Canada. If, gentlemen, we can enlist the support of the Canadian Bar Association in making the necessary study and research of the law, and in framing the principles of appropriate provincial legislation, boards of trade can then endeavor to obtain the sympathetic interest of the provincial governments, and press the movement forward with the object of obtaining proper and adequate legislation, without which commercial arbitration, so far as Canada is concerned, must remain a theory and an ideal in the minds of thoughtful business men.

Produced-in-Canada Idea Cannot be Put Over on Sentiment Alone

Sir Joseph Flavelle Emphasizes This Point and Argues That All Are Consumers and All Share in Production

By SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE

In address to the Produced-in-Canada dinner of the Ontario branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association


SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE.

There is a tendency to unduly classify the community, and to overemphasize class consciousness, class interests and sectional demands. In the country's enterprises and trade we label some as producers, some as middlemen, and others as consumers. We lightly assume there is a conflict of interest between these classes, and that each should exercise vigilance if it is to protect itself from the selfish pressure of the others. And yet, have we not, in fact, interests largely in common, but with such diversified responsibility that most of the advantages we desire for ourselves can be best secured from our own efforts in co-operation with others, and without unfairness to others?

We base our views of one another too much upon prejudice, suspicion and ignorance, and too little upon knowledge and confidence. We humans have immeasurably more interests in common than in conflict. We will always have the good sense to be watchful, but remember Barri's admonition: "Doubts breed suspicion—a dangerous air."

There can be no distinctive class of producers, or middlemen, or consumers. All are consumers, and all share to some degree in production. The farmer who buys agricultural implements, or clothes, or furniture, is a consumer of these products, which capital and industrial workmen have produced for his needs, while the workmen who made these articles consumed the farmer's products. The banker, who from the resources entrusted to him by depositors, produces the credits needed for the development of agriculture, industry and commerce, is with the depositors in turn a consumer of the products made possible by the instrument of credit they have created. Transportation is an essential to producer and consumer, while yet a great middleman activity, connecting both. The illustrations can be multiplied by reference to all phases of human activities.

Volume is Needed

As I understand it, the object of this gathering and the organization it represents is to stimulate the Canadian people to purchase commodities, goods and articles produced in Canada, which upon examination are found suitable for their needs. Does this not constitute a fair claim upon men and women, who desire to contribute to the economic health of Canada, and between whom and the producer there are consciously or unconsciously partnership relations which are capable of greater development, to the advantage of the Dominion?

If you will take this pencil as a unit representing production, distribution and business generally, the net profit, if any, to each one so engaged, is recovered from the small portion of the volume secured at the top, as the profit upon the volume except this moderate surplus at the top is required to pay rent, charges and general expenses. In every province of Canada to-day there is a percentage of these enterprises, both urban and rural, and in some provinces, a disturbing percentage, which are without the needed volume, whereby profit is secured or adequate return to insure health to the enterprise. Too many are on the deadline of volume, sufficient only to pay expenses, and in some cases insufficient for even this. What is needed, and the lesson should be brought home to those in charge of the enterprises as well as those who purchase products, is an added volume at the top. Already the country is expressing hope for better conditions because the excellence of the crop now harvested in every province of Canada will establish an increased buying power.

A surprising change would come over the country if there were an increase of 10 per cent. in the volume of its producing, distributing and business enterprises. The major portion of the advance over cost upon this 10 per cent. additional would be net profit, as the volume up to the deadline discharges the expenditures necessary for carrying on the business. The economic relief secured through increased volume in turnover constitutes an urgent claim upon our people to buy commodities and goods produced in Canada.

This movement cannot be successful if it rests chiefly upon sentiment and propaganda. The good sense back of the purchaser of needed commodities will brush these aside, and properly so, unless supported by products having deserved and distinctive merit at fair prices. Let it be frankly said, that to some extent there has been in the past a claim for support of Canadian products without corresponding sense of responsibility by the producer for quality and price. It is a pleasure to say there has been a remarkable development in recent years in excellence of the home-made products of farm, and factory and in preparation for the market. They cover a wide range of needed goods, which have earned the right to claim their purchase by our people and we should take pride in what has been accomplished. We must go on with this improvement if for not other reason than that others are.

We can well enquire if there is not too great a tendency to depend upon advantages secured from sources other than the producer's own efforts. We have too low a standard of uniform excellence in products. We have the unrest of the agitator in some, and in others too much pleasure-seeking ease, while both hope for betterment which only comes from personal devotion to effort. We need more experience in management and direction, developed by intensive attention co-operatively applied in the day's work on farm and factory and distributing agencies.

The call to buy commodities, goods and articles made in Canada will ultimately succeed in measure, as it is underpinned and supported by effort which makes constant claim upon the energy and capacity of the producing members of the community, reflected in better products at reasonable prices.

People Bear Brunt of Enmity of Politicians

QUEBEC. — The Chronicle-Telegraph says: Commenting upon an article of the Ottawa Citizen which recalled the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, no less than Mr. Meighen at the present time, was charged with militarism by Quebec Nationalists in 1911, L'Evenement delves still deeper into history.

"If this study of anti-militarist agitation in the Province of Quebec were carried further back one would note that it had other more or less sonorous manifestations in 1889, in 1895, in 1872, even before Confederation, when a few militia regiments were mobilized to patrol the shores of the Great Lakes. Formerly the government could not purchase rifles without a violent explosion of appeals to prejudice on one side and of anti-British passion on the other. The colonial status lent itself above all to this unhealthy exploitation. As the political emancipation of Canada developed, this extreme sentiment tended to diminsh.

"All told, if it is true that the two parties in this province have exploited discord, turn about, it is evident that never has such abuse been carried so far as during and since the war. Rows and violent disturbances, offences without number against freedom of speech, regrettable excesses of speech, there is a sorry record of which no one will ever be able to boast. For the good name of our people, for racial unity, for the material progress of all the provinces, it is important that these methods should be discouraged by all leading spirits. The general interest and the interest of the individual suffer from these provocations which have always an evil echo in the other parts of the country."

Though the masses of the people in the two Provinces have to bear the brunt of the enimity thus mutually created, the real offenders are the leaders of public opinion who deliberately abuse their positions and their prestige to gain personal and partisan advantages at the expense of their people as a whole.

TO CHANGE CAPITALIZATION

MONTREAL.—Directors of Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Company, Limited, have formulated a plan for the reconstruction of the company's capitalization which will be submitted to the annual meeting of shareholders on December 17 for approval. The present ordinary share capital is to be divided into preferred and no par value shares.

Government
Municipal
Public Utility and
Corporation
Bonds

Yielding from 5 to 7%

Write for our list

J.L. Goad & Co.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
DOMINION BANK BUILDING
TORONTO

Teaching of Economics in Public Schools is Urged

ST. LOUIS.—Teach economics in the schools to prevent the nation from being overwhelmed by governmental expenditures, Gen. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, told the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and the Electrical Board of Trade at a joint meeting here.

The rapid growth of government expenditures—Federal, State, and local—is one of the most pressing problems we now have to face, said Gen. Tripp.

While it must be recognized, he said, that the services of the government to every individual are invaluable, and that the demand for improved roads, better schools and other betterments will constantly increase the cost of government, nevertheless business men are beginning to criticize the present tax situation because a large proportion of the increase of the tax burdens is used for repression rather than for constructive purposes; because the nation and the communities do not get full value in services received for what they pay for taxes, and because the cost of collection is in itself a very heavy burden.

No Chance for Business

The situation, said Gen. Tripp, is one that requires the best of our abilities to handle. Successful business men who are experienced in solving similar problems should properly play an active part in solving the economic problems that now confront the country. Indeed, they are constantly being criticized for not becoming active in politics.

But, unfortunately, it is practically impossible for a successful business man to get elected to a high official position.

"Business men cannot do much in office because few of them can get there if they want to," said the speaker, "and if you, who are experts, can't or won't devote your abilities to public service, then the best you can do is to press for a widespread economic education.

"Education and training have demonstrated their value in almost every department. Then why not try them in economics? Why not establish in our grammar schools, a simple course where it can be iterated and reiterated to the children that the only safe course in life is to spend less than they earn both in their private affairs and public expenditures? It seems to us it would be just as simple and effective to teach a child in school a few plain economic facts as it is to teach him to brush his teeth and keep clean.

"There can be no honest difference of opinion about doctrines of thrift, honesty and the duty of a citizen to know something about his responsibilities. It is worth trying anyhow, and perhaps the next generation may then handle their financial affairs more intelligently than we are now handling ours."

Typical Group Investments

For Incoming December Funds

So many requests are received for suggestions for the investment of fixed or round amounts that we have devoted our December List to giving suggestions for the investment of a range of typical sums.

The examples given deal with the suggestions for the investment of $10,000, $7,500, $5,000 or multiples of these; for the investment of $2,500, $1,000, $500, $100, and also for the investment of odd amounts.

The fundamental principles of diversification have been applied especially in connection with the larger amounts. The incomes from these investments will naturally vary, depending upon the type of securities included in any group.

These typical diversified group investments will, we feel, fit the needs of the great majority of investors, and should prove helpful and suggestive to all investors.

A copy of our December List will be gladly sent on request.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED

Business Established 1889

53 KING STREET WEST, - TORONTO
TRANSPORTATION BLDG., MONTREAL
VICTORIA
VANCOUVER
NEW YORK
LONDON, ENG.

Investment Securities

Your Investments

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

German Bonds

Banker, Prince Edward Island. — We enclose circular handed us by one of our customers who wished to invest in City of Cologne bonds. Will you be good enough to give us your opinion on the investments offered.

While we have not formed a policy of recommending any of the German bond issues in the past, gradual recovery of German industry is altering the situation, and we would recommend German bonds in preference to some other European bonds that are being offered. On the other hand, some of these small houses trading in foreign bonds hold up the example of some past external issues, which did really yield a very large return. This is due evidently to the currency situation and is not likely to be repeated. Any appreciation that does occur in the value of German bonds in future will be based on industrial expansion and recovery of the country.

The City of Cologne bonds which you mention are well regarded in the class in which they belong, but it is our candid feeling that there are much better investments in the Dominion of Canada.

Dollar For Dollar Bonds

T. L., Ontario.—Will you kindly inform me as to whether it is safe to invest money in the Municipal Bankers' Corporation dollar for dollar bonds, or in the 6 per cent. dollar for dollar bonds of the Montreal Debenture Corporation. Are these corporations as secure and safe to invest money in as municipal or government bonds and are they as likely to sell well in a year's time?

The Municipal Bankers' Corporation dollar for dollar bonds are well regarded, as are also the dollar bonds on the Montreal Debenture Corporation. The securities comprise mortgages on well chosen real estate properties in Toronto and Montreal respectively.

With regard to the safety of these bonds in comparison with the average municipal and government bonds it would not be fair to say that the degree of safety is the same. The yield, as you know, is considerably higher in the case of debenture bonds, and the safety may be considered probably to be relative to this. Well chosen government and municipal bonds are undoubtedly safer, but not so attractive from the standpoint of yield.

Succession Duties

L. W., Ontario.—Many of your readers have been rudely awakened and greatly enlightened by your recent series of articles on Succession Duties. Would it be a proper question to ask you how succession duties would effect holdings in the following:

Dom. of Canada 1934 bonds; Huron & Erie Mortgage debentures; Montreal Tramways 5 per cent. debentures, 1955; Montreal Tramways 5 per cent. debentures, 1941; Northern Canada Power bond; Port Arthur Pulp and Paper bond; Spanish River Pulp and Paper bond; Charles Walmsley bond; Simpson, Ltd., bond; Stanley Realty Corp. bond; Province of Ontario 1948 bond; Bell Telephone stock; Dominion Stores stock; Goodyear Tire pref. stock; Goodyear Tire prior pref.; Teck-Hughes mine stock; Dome Mine stock; Imperial Royalties, pref. stock; Monarch Mortgage and Investment pref. In making out income tax statement am I required to name each individual security from which a return or revenue in the shape of interest or dividend is received? Or will it suffice to give gross amount as interest on bonds and dividends on stocks?

Relative to the first question which you ask, concerning a list of securities which you hold, these securities are all considered merely as property under the Succession Duties Act, and are subject to the tax accordingly, in so far as the Province of Ontario is concerned. Some of the securities which you mentioned, such as, Montreal Tramways, have their head office in Montreal. In this way the Province of Quebec may make a claim for duties in the event of your estate being transferred, because they base their legislation on the location of the head office of the company rather than on the transfer office, otherwise all the property mentioned would stand on an equal footing.

Relative to your second question, you would be allowed to pass these securties under the two heads of Stocks and Bonds. They would stand separately from other properties on the financial statement. Interest on bonds and dividends on stocks, would therefore, be sufficient.

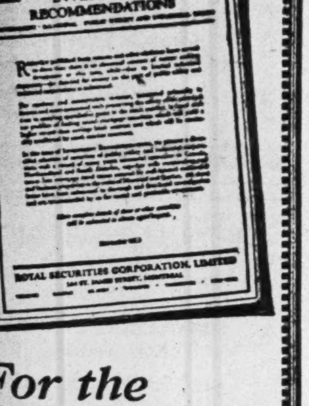
Winnipeg Electric

A. T., Montreal.—I am interested in Winnipeg Electric common and preferred stock. Would you advise me selling my preferred holdings and buy common at around 48 or 50? At present we hear a lot about the common stock going on 4 per cent. dividend. Are you in a position to advise me if the company is earning enough and when are we to have a start on common shares?

At present market prices you have a nice gain on both your preferred and common shares in the Winnipeg Electric Company. Over a term of years, there is every reason to expect that the company's earnings will increase. Even now, the results from the operations of its tramways are beginning to show an improvement, but for the future the real prospects lie in the increasing demand for power from the company and from its subsidiary, the Manitoba Power Company. Indications all point to more fruitful years in the future.

Last year the company did not earn quite 4 per cent. on its common stock, but monthly earnings this year to date show that it probably will earn more than 4 per cent. on the common stock for the current year. However, if this is the case you must not take it for granted that the company will declare a 4 per cent. dividend. Certain sums would naturally be required for surplus and reserve. However, it seems reasonable to suppose that it is the directors' intention to put this stock on a 4 per cent. basis just as soon as earnings warrant this action—this will possibly not be for some time. As for switching from preferred into common, this is a question which you must decide for yourself, and which depends upon your present financial position. If you require a sound, safe investment, you have it in your preferred stock, whereas if you require something with a very attractive speculative value it might be best to buy the common stock. It all depends on the amount of money which you have invested in safe securities as compared with the amount you have placed in the more speculative issues.

No doubt the stock in this company will more or less reflect the various negotiations which are under way with the city of Winnipeg—these, however, should be considered as merely minor ups or downs. The city of Winnipeg is showing signs of increased business activity; whether the company consummates a deal with the city or not. this increased activity must eventually be reflected in earnings.



For the Investor

"Investment Recommendations" contains essential information on a number of high-grade securities, selected to meet all investment requirements.

The current issue features Public Utility, Industrial and Real Estate Bonds and Preferred Shares yielding up to 8%.

You will find it of real value in selecting suitable investments for your funds.

A copy is yours for the asking. Use the coupon below.

Address:

Royal Securities CORPORATION LIMITED
164 St. James Street
MONTREAL

Please send me "Investment Recommendations."

Name________________________

Address________________________

Dominion Alloy Steel; an Unvarnished Review

The Editor, The Financial Post:

I was bold enough to speculate to the amount of $1,000 in the Alloy Steel plant at Sarnia, a little over three months ago; I did this because of the personal knowledge I had of two of the directors, R. V. LeSueur and W. Kenny, both of Sarnia, and also by the encouraging reports that had appeared in the Saturday Night and also The Financial Post. I have been informed, however, by a party who recently visited Sarnia, that the local citizens generally are none too optimistic regarding the future of the plant, and that the company has been endeavoring to sell additional stock to some of the shareholders in Sarnia without success. I would be greatly obliged if a special effort was made by your investigating department to gather all the facts in connection with this concern, whether the finances of the company are in such shape to enable them to complete the second unit of the mill referred to in your recent issue. I was informed by the Toronto agent, from whom I purchased the stock, that they had practically reached their objective of $3.000,000, and that all their stock selling agents in Ontario had been withdrawn; he also informed me that the plant was at present earning 22½ per cent. on the capital invested.

The Dominion Alloy Steel Corporation was first organized nearly four years ago, when a group of promoters presented to the public an ambitious project for the establishment of a steel plant at Goderich, and later at Sarnia, Ont. The plant was to have an initial annual capacity of 50,000 tons of alloy steel, which was to find a market chiefly among motor car manufacturers. The steel proposition was involved with a real estate proposition and in other ways, such as the alienation of large blocks of common stock to the promoters, the project was abused by its sponsors and was a strange mixture of sound business opportunities and unsound methods of promotion.

A considerable amount of stock was sold to the public, though little serious effort was thus early made to undertake the erection of a steel plant. In April, 1923, after the stock selling campaign had proceeded for about a year, the whole proposition was re-organized. Many in the original group of promoters dropped out. William B. Boyd, a consulting electrical engineer, of recognized ability assumed the presidency of the corporation and undertook to work out its development, and a new company of the same name as the old one was formed.

Old Subscribers Taken Out

We are informed that those who subscribed for stock in the old company were refunded their investment if they did not care to exchange their stock for stock in the new enterprise. The large block of common stock that had gotten into the possession of the promoters was wiped out. The new stock of the enterprise was put into the hands of a trust company and provision was made that no shares of either class could be issued for bonus, promotion or other purposes.

Following the re-organization, a campaign was inaugurated to sell stock in the new enterprise, to raise the money to commence the erection of the steel plant. As a result of these efforts, a total of $1,800,000 of preferred stock of the company has been subscribed for. Of this total the larger part has been raised in the state of Michigan, where sales have been concentrated. Permission for the sale of the stock was granted by the Michigan Securities Blue Sky Commission, which recently granted permission for the sale of an additional block of stock over and above what had been formerly authorized. The stock was sold on a deferred payment plan, and the deferred, payments at present outstanding on the stock already sold, total about $500.000. This means that about $1.300,000 has already gone into the company's treasury from which, of course, will have to be deducted the commissions and other expenses connected with the sale of the stock. The company officials state that this has amounted to 15 per cent. of the stock sold in Michigan and about 17½ per cent. on the stock sold in Canada; these percentages are not excessive for a new promotion.

The Steel Plant Started

With the money coming in, the company last year proceeded to the erection of a steel plant. In March, 1924, sod was turned for the first unit of the plant. It was decided to build the plant backward; that is, to build the department turning out the finished product first, then to build successive units and finally get back to the actual production of steel. A building was erected large enough to house two or three of these units, but in one corner a galvanizing plant was put in and this produced the first galvanized steel sheets in May of this year. Only a few tons of sheets were run through and these were then distributed to various users of galvanized sheets for tests. The company was satisfied with the class of sheets produced and in September of this year production was begun in earnest. Naturally, production was on a very small scale, for the galvanizing unit has a capacity of only 1,200 tons per month with an additional over-rated capacity of 300 tons, making a total of 1,500 tons. Production was not maintained at this level and after three months of operation the average monthly production had been 586 tons. The production is now higher, according to figures supplied by the company, and they are operating on a basis of four 24-hour days each week, with daily production stated to be 60 tons. The company has 2,400 tons of orders on its books and anticipates no difficulty in getting further orders to keep this galvanizing unit busy.

Letters on file in the company's head office and which were shown to The Financial Post, indicate that the sheet metal has stood up well and that customers are satisfied. Mr. Boyd, the president, states that "We have had a profit on every order we have filled; we have had no cancelled orders and no materials returned as defective. To the contrary, from possibly some 50 customers we have received complimentary letters concerning the service, price, quality and permanence of the company. At the present time a market is being found in Eastern Ontario, Western Ontario, Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal."

The company is receiving the same price for its sheets as for sheets produced by other companies and labor costs are not higher. The statement has been made that the company's labor costs would be higher than in the case of other companies in Canada producing galvanized sheets, as Sarnia labor would come in the Detroit zone. The company states that they are paying 35 cents per hour for labor which compares favorably with rates paid anywhere else.

Next Step is Sheet Mill

Having completed this galvanizing unit, the next step is to complete a plant that will manufacture what are known as black sheets, which are the raw material of the galvanizing plant. As previously stated, the building at Sarnia is large enough to house the black sheet mill and a large part of the machinery for this is now installed. The company has cash on hand sufficient to completely equip the sheet mill, according to Mr. Boyd. and this should be in operation before the close of the first half of the year 1926, he says. The sheet mill will have a capacity of 30,000 tons annually and the galvanizing shop will use up at least 40 per cent. of the production of the black sheet mill. The remainder of the black sheets produced will have to be marketed elsewhere. In order to place the sheet mill in operation further equipment required consists of one large motor, hot rolls, re-heating furnaces, annealing boxes and shearers. Including the total amount of stock subscribed but not yet completely paid for, there is enough money to complete sheet mill and to provide $400,000 of working capital, according to a statement by Mr. Boyd.

After the sheet mill has been completed and put into operation the next step will be to erect and equip a bar mill and then to go further and put in open hearth furnaces. These developments are under consideration for the future. They will require the expenditure of large amounts of additional capital and it is not planned to erect them, until the galvanizing mill and sheet mill are on a profitable basis. The company has 8,000 shareholders and is selling more stock but not on a very large scale. Stock is being sold at par for eight per cent. preferred with a bonus of common.

Some $300.000 cash has been put into the enterprise by Canadian investors and over $1,000,000 by investors across the border and the question of the prospects of the company is one of keen interest. The Financial Post has repeatedly expressed the opinion that this was a very speculative venture but one that might have a field for a business man with a good reserve of sounder and better tried investments. An exhaustive analysis of the company's present position that has just been completed by The Financial Post has not revealed any reasons to change this view. An industrial enterprise is slowly but definitely being built on the moderate foundation already erected. It is a business that must be regarded as highly competitive under present conditions, even although the manufacture of galvanized sheets has not been undertaken by many firms in Canada. Even under the most favorable circumstances, the job of building up a successful new corporation will be a necessarily slow and arduous task. Success may finally crown the effort of the men behind the Dominion Alloy Steel Corporation but the nearly four years, which have elapsed since the enterprise was first announced, and the two years and a half which have gone by since the re-organization, are likely to grow into several more years before the directorate can consider the question of paying dividends to those who are putting up the money to finance the scheme. Quite obviously, the galvanizing unit cannot pay dividends on the whole amount of money that has been subscribed and even when the sheet plant is in operation, it will have to be an exceedingly profitable mill if enough money is to be earned to pay dividends on the stock.

No Bonds Have Been Issued

Fortunately, the enterprise has not been bonded or mortgaged and there is no lien ahead of the preferred stock. This means that, if the shareholders are patient for a few years, a reserve can be built up and no payments, fixed charges or dividends will have to be paid and there will be no foreclosure of mortgages on the company's property.

Under the circumstances the proposition is not one for the small investor and, yet, the fact that some 8,000 people have been induced to subscribe for stock shows that it has been the small investors who have been interested in buying stock.

We are convinced of the sincerity of Mr. Boyd and we have no reason to doubt the ability or honesty of purpose of the remaining directors. These men are: R. V. LeSueur, ex-M.P., barrister, of Sarnia; C. Harold Wills, motor car manufacturer of Marysville, Mich.; C. A. Orr, consulting metallurgical engineer of Cleveland and W. H. Kenny, a financial man, of Sarnia, Ont. Nevertheless, with the best effort they can put forward, they have a long period of hard work and effort before them to bring their plans finally to fruition. Many shareholders will likely become impatient during this period of working, waiting and building, but they must recognize that they have put their money into a speculative industrial corporation in the hope of a very substantial profit later on if the enterprise is successful.

Dissatisfied Shareholders Paid Back

We understand that a number of shareholders who have become dissatisfied with the investment, have had their investment refunded by the company. They have, however, only received 85 cents on each one dollar they have put in. The 15 per cent. has been deducted because this was the cost of raising the capital and the company felt that it could not give the dissatisfied shareholders a refund of the expenditure that was necessary to make them become an investor in the company.

One more point in the letter above quoted remains to be answered. The investor writes that he was informed that the Toronto agent from whom he purchased the stock told him that the stock sales objective had practically been reached; that selling in Ontario had been suspended and that the plant was earning 22½ per cent. on the capital invested.

As has been indicated, stock subscriptions now total $1,800,000, not $3,000,000. That Ontario stock-selling activities have ceased is, we understand, correct. Michigan capital is being garnered exclusively now. That 22½ per cent. is being earned in investment is ridiculous. Mr. Boyd admits this is untrue and we hesitate to believe that any agent made this statement with the company's or the president's authority.

A guide to values

The Greenshields Analysis of Canadian Stocks affords you a simple means of testing the worth of your stock investments

No other publication presents the essential data on leading Canadian issues in such concise form.

Greenshields & Co
17 St. John St., Montreal
also Mount Royal Hotel Building
TORONTO 14 King Street E.
OTTAWA 46 Elgin Street

POST-Scripts

MANY weary minutes would be saved if all after-dinner speakers were put under such control as was exercised over speakers at a dinner given last week in Toronto to members of the Ontario Tourist Association. In the centre of the head table was a "stop-go" warning sign such as are seen on automobiles and street cars. When a speaker was introduced, a green light flashed, saying "Go ahead." When the time limit that had been given to him was reached, on went the red light, shouting unequivocally "Stop." The apparatus was operated by an official at one end of the long head table.

AT THE dinner tendered by the city of Toronto to the Tourist Association of Ontario last week, Hon. Geo. Henry, in making what was regarded as a rather disappointing announcement as to what the government was prepared to do by way of financial assistance, made the point rather aptly that the province, with its not fully completed highways, was like a man with an unfinished house, in that it would not be quite hospitable to invite guests at this stage.

But it remained for that quick-witted Irishman, Tom Phalen, president of the Ontario Motor League, to make the retort fitting when he pointed out that guests would not mind being invited to a partly completed house so long as there was a good cellar.

AS AN instance of the length to which the Japanese will go in securing information and experience upon which success may be founded, is indicated by the revelation in New York that a former senior major of artillery of the Japanese army worked in New York fourteen months in the kitchen and below stairs in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. No one was more surprised to hear this than L. M. Boomer, president of the Waldorf Astoria Corporation, who began his hotel career in Canada at the Royal Muskoka.

Mr. Boomer was handed the card of Tokuziro Sukuta and a distinguished Japanese entered his office to thank him for the considerate treatment he had received in his hotel. Mr. Boomer stated his pleasure in learning that guests were satisfied, but the major then explained that he was not a guest—he was an ex-potato peeler, ex-salad mixer, ex-cheese protector, ex-waiter, who was leaving Mr. Boomer's employ in order to through the same routine in the best hotels he could enter in London, Paris, Berlin and Switzerland. On his return to Japan he will become advisor to the Japanese railways and hotels in the matter of catering to and serving the public.

A FUTURE INCOME

CANADA PERMANENT 70 YEARS 1855–1925

Established 1855

may be secured by investing your surplus present income in our Accumulative Bonds. The Bonds are issued as required, so that you may invest weekly, monthly or at such times as suits your convenience. Interest ranks from the date the money is received. As small a sum as $78.12 is accepted for investment in these Bonds. This amount purchases an Accumulative Bond for $100.00, payable at the end of five years.

Please call or write for further particulars of this saving and investing plan.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation
14-18 Toronto Street, Toronto 2
Assets exceed $47,000,000.00

Safeguarding Your Income

The selection of sound securities for the investor who must make his capital go as far as possible, consistent with safety, requires experience and knowledge of the market. We can render you a service in this respect that costs you nothing, and may result in considerably increasing your income.

Municipal Bankers Corporation
LIMITED
34 King Street, East. Toronto

Government of the Argentine Nation

6% External Bonds

Due December 1, 1958

Principal and interest (June 1 and December 1) payable in New York in United States gold coin.

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Argentina with an estimated population of 10,000,000 and an area of more than 1,150,000 square miles ranks as one of the world's greatest food producing countries and exporters of cereals, meats, hides and linseed. The credit of the country has been highly regarded in the world's investment markets for many years. The per capita debt is low. Great Britain is the dominating foreign influence, British investors supplying over 50% of the foreign capital invested in the country.

Price at market to yield about 6.25%

We recommend the above bonds for sound investment and upon request will furnish full particulars of the issue. We shall also be glad to forward a copy of our booklet "Sound Bonds of Foreign Governments" which deals generally with foreign government external obligations. Write our office nearest you.

The December issue of our monthly booklet "Investment Securities" containing a complete list of our recommendations is now ready for distribution, and will be sent upon request.

The National City Company
Limited

Head Office—205 St. James Street—Montreal
10 King Street East TORONTO
204 Union Bank Building OTTAWA
71 St. Peter Street QUEBEC

Advisory Board
Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E., *Chairman*; Sir John Aird; A. J. Brown, K.C.; Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.; Charles R. Hosmer; Wilmot L. Matthews; F. E. Meredith, K.C.; Fred W. Molson; Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.; Edson L. Pease; W. N. Tilley, K.C.; Hon. J. M. Wilson
84

More Power from Niagara's Flow; Seek Another 2,500,000 H.P.

(Continued from page 1)

ara Falls and to carry away ice during the ice season, there is a total of 117,000 cubic feet per second of water that cannot be used for further power development. This leaves, nevertheless, 87,800 cubic feet per second of water that could be harnessed, and it is estimated by engineers that this water could develop about 2,500,000 additional horsepower.

Power Experts Say it is Necessary

Not only is it estimated that this water can be taken without in any way impairing the grandeur of either the American or the Canadian Falls, but it is declared without equivocation, by engineering and power experts, that it is essential that additional water be used for power purposes, if the falls are not to commit suicide. A new gorge is gradually being worn away at the Horseshoe Falls. One hundred and sixty years ago, the Horseshoe could not have been known by that name, for the crest of the falls on the Canadian side of the river was almost as straight from shore to island as is the crest of the American Falls today. But in the intervening years the rate of recession has been steadily increasing until the beautiful horseshoe shape has worn away. The inner tip of the horseshoe is going back further and further each year and the rate of recession is estimated at five feet per year, although during the past two months some abnormal geological circumstance has caused the falls to go back much more than this. The reason that the Canadian falls are going back each year is because they carry about 94 per cent. of the water that goes over both falls, and this great volume of water wears them away much more rapidly than the American falls, which carry only 6 per cent. of the water. At the American falls the water pours over like a thin bridal veil, and at the Canadian Falls an enormous flow is concentrated at one V-shaped notch, providing a steady wearing away process that is moving the falls back further and further each year.

Even the Flow of Water

It is claimed by engineers that the only way to save the Canadian falls is to even the flow of water there. This could be done by diverting further water from above the falls through canals or tunnels, or by one of the many other ways that have been proposed by power engineers for the development of additional energy, when the water is available. The flow would then become more even, as it is at the American falls, and would have a tendency to bring the wearing-away process to a practical stop.

Theories of engineers have been put to practical test by a model built by the Niagara Falls Power Company at their plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y., where they have reproduced the entire falls in miniature. By controlling the flow of water by miniature weirs and sluices they have shown the actual appearance of the falls under the present diversion and under the larger diversion that they suggest. The model has seemed to demonstrate what is indeed a reasonable assumption, that a smaller flow of water over the Horseshoe falls would improve their scenic value. It would provide a finer combination of falls, mist and spray, such as is seen at the American falls, in place of the present current of water, that is so voluminous that vision is obscured.

Treaty Likely to go Through

In the past, it has been the fears of lovers of Niagara Falls that the increased diversion would take away some of the charm of the cataract that has prevented serious consideration of this question of a larger use of the available water and available power. When engineers are able to convince the public that they have no need of fears on this score, it seems that the treaty between the United States and the Canadian government to bring about the larger diversion of water will be put through without difficulty.

Canada will naturally have the lion's share of the water to be developed, because it will come largely from the Canadian Horseshoe falls. At the present rate of increase of power used in Ontario, the additional power would likely be used up within a reasonable period.

NEW TARIFF COULD BE WORKED OUT IN A FEW MONTHS

(Continued from page 1)

down over this problem and in two months' time could produce a new tariff which would satisfy the great majority of the people of this country; that is, if they dealt with those schedules in a businesslike way. A tariff framed according to the national needs of this country, and put into operation with the understanding that it would not be changed in any important particular for ten years, would immediately produce stability; and that stability would be the foundation for a recovery from the deplorable trade conditions of the past few years, and the forerunner of a period of prosperity such as this country has not previously experienced. Such a tariff would safeguard the interests of agriculture, mining, fishing, lumber manufacturing, and all other forms of Canadian production. It would unite more firmly the nine provinces of Canada. It would give more traffic and revenue to the railways, which run east and west through those provinces, and would eliminate railway deficits. It would attract capital for development of enterprises. There are millions of dollars waiting for investment in Canada until conditions are stabilized. It would strengthen our existing industries and create new industries, thereby enabling us to commercialize to a greater extent the natural resources of the country. It would stop the exodus of Canadians to the United States. It would bring some of them back and give us a reasonable inducement to encourage new immigrants to come to the country. It would provide a good market for millions of dollars' worth of farm products, which are now wasted annually because they cannot be sold. It would reduce the burden of taxation. It would enable us to secure more favorable arrangements through bargaining with other countries—and in brief, assist in developing every phase of national activity in this country.

News of the Investment Market

BOND MARKET'S AVAILABLE FUNDS UP $80,000,000

Ontario Enters Market at Favorable Moment and Terms Are Attractive

The Canadian bond market is by no means suffering from a shortage of money. The volume of funds available for investment has been increased this week by the maturity and retirement of the $42,000,000 balance of the first war loan issued at the end of 1915. Year-end payments of interest and dividends are also heavy, being estimated at a figure close to $40,000,000. That a considerable portion of this amount must have been discounted does not alter the situation. Generally speaking, the market continues firm, and demand for high-grade bonds is still keen.

While there are one or two interesting industrial issues this week, the $21,000,000 issue of the province of Ontario, discussed in detail elsewhere, more or less takes the centre of the stage. It is generally felt in investment banking circles that the province came into the market at an auspicious moment, and that the terms received were attractive. Indicating that the issue was an attractive one from the standpoint of the distributors, the bidding was remarkably keen, both on the part of United States and Canadian banks and investment houses. Approximately 20 United States firms were in the bidding, a number of which are banks. Ten Canadian investment houses and five banks also tendered.

The interest being taken in provincial and municipal flotation by the Canadian banks is especially noteworthy. Recent bank statements to the Dominion government indicate that the banks all have large available surpluses for investment. The demands of business have not been sufficient to put into use the large volume of deposits. In fact, deposits have been increasing, while loans have shown a falling off tendency for some time, apart from the normal seasonal movements, so that the chartered banks are obliged to seek investment in bonds at a lower yield than would be realized from business and industrial investment.

The issue was awarded to a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal at a cost to the province of approximately 4.98. This is somewhat higher than the rate that the province obtained a year ago as a result of the fact that rates have stiffened slightly in the interval. The majority of the issue was placed in the Canadian market, and the balance in the United States. The bonds are non-callable and are due serially to the extent of $700,000 each year from 1926 to 1955.

York-Adelaide Realty Builds Parking Garage

In anticipation of increasing demand for downtown parking space, an issue of $400,000 first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds is being sold this week on the York-Adelaide Realty Company, a company formed to operate a parking garage at York and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. The issue is being sold at par and accrued interest, in denominations of $500 and $1,000, by W. A. Mackenzie and Company.

Generally speaking, well-situated down town garages provide an attractive form of city property. The increasing use of the automobile both for business and for shopping purposes, in the larger cities, is giving rise to a very complicated parking problem. Apart from the problem of actual congestion, it is essential that space be left on certain thoroughfares for police and fire patrol purposes, especially in those cities where the lack of foresight allowed the building of narrow streets. The number of motor cars is increasing yearly, and will continue to increase, and the parking regulations must become more and more restrictive. This being the case, parking space will be more and more at a premium, and the difficulty of obtaining permits for the building of garages is likely to increase. The possibilities in well chosen properties of this nature are, therefore, large.

The trust deed securing the York-Adelaide bond issue provides for a sinking fund of $12,000 per year in addition to the interest on cancelled bonds. Under this arrangement, the sinking fund which commences in January, 1928, will retire practically the entire issue at maturity. The land on which the garage is to be erected cost $280,000, while the building, including interest, etc., will cost approximately $400,000. The garage will be able to accommodate 500 cars and has a very central location. The management will be under the direction of A. D. McBride.

November Bond Sales

Canadian bond sales for the month of November were considerably higher than those for October, the total for the month being $31,608,509, compared with $11,862,796 in the previous month. For the eleven months the total is $456,107,873. Following is the record for the month and for the eleven months:

Municipal	$4,908,509
Provincial	2,275,000
Corporation	24,425,000
Total for November	$31,608,509

For the eleven months the sales are as follows:

January	$44,943,771
February	78,182,253
March	19,147,618
April	50,365,945
May	16,929,180
June	30,956,100
July	5,431,956
August	1,533,973
September	165,145,772
October	11,862,796
November	31,608,509
	$456,107,873

Other Companies Are in the Same Class as Smelters

Commenting on The Financial Post's call upon the directors of Canadian Consolidated Smelters to give further information regarding the affairs of that company in view of the sensational market developments, O'Brien and Williams, Montreal brokers, say:

While a leading newspaper of the West is taking the management and directors of the Consolidated Smelters to task for not showing confidence in their shareholders and informing them all about the affairs of the company, it is a pity that this financial paper does not go further afield and force other offenders to divulge to their shareholders a true statement of their affairs oftener than once a year.

The greatest industrial concern in the world, the United States Steel Corporation, in addition to giving out most comprehensive and informative annual statements, issues quarterly gross and net statements and monthly reports of orders on hand. If this immense corporation with its plants spread all over the country, with its diversified interests including its railroad and shipping holdings and various investments, can give out minute details so often during the year, why cannot our Canadian corporations take a leaf from this American corporation's book and divulge to the shareholders of their properties what the trustees of the owners already know?

With all of which The Financial Post is in full agreement. The remarkable performance of Smelters shares attracts special attention to that company. There has been no intention of singling it out. What has been said regarding it applies to corporations in general whose shares are in the hands of the public.

Asbestos Merger Financing Expected to Take $1,300,000

Although details of the actual financing of the asbestos merger have not yet been made public, it is understood that an issue approximating $1,300,000 will be made shortly. The financial arrangements are being looked after by the Dominion Securities Corporation.

The consolidation, as discussed in detail in recent issues of The Financial Post, includes all the raw asbestos producers in Quebec, with the exception of three American firms, which produce the raw product and manufacture it into the finished article as well.

Under the new arrangement common shareholders will receive one and one-tenth shares of preferred and one share of no-par common. The former is estimated as worth about $82.50 and the latter at $25, making a total of $107.50. Preferred shareholders will receive $100 in 6 per cent. general mortgage bonds, 1/5 share of 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred estimated worth $15 and a share of common. This is conservatively estimated at $130. Bond holders have the option of holding the present bonds or exchanging them for the 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the new company.

The Black Lake Asbestos Bonds to be Exchanged

MONTREAL.—Press dispatches under a Toronto date line indicate that there are a number of the bondholders of the Black Lake Asbestos Company who do not desire to accept the offer of the new consolidated asbestos company to exchange their bonds for stock in the new organization.

The Financial Post understands that the majority of these bonds are held by interests either behind the merger or who are at least in accord with the plans for consolidation. This being the case, it would mean that even if the minority did not desire to accept the exchange, this contretemps will have no real bearing on the consummation of the merger, which will probably take place early in January.

Montrealers Acquire Moirs of Halifax, N.S.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The Royal Securities Corporation has purchased control of the firm of Moirs, Limited, manufacturers of confectionery, bread and biscuits in the city of Halifax.

No definite details are yet settled as regards the re-financing of this company. It has been, however, definitely decided that the business will be carried on in accordance with the policy laid down by J. W. Moir, president of the company, who will be chairman of the new board of directors, and that the business will be continued as a Halifax undertaking under the administration of a board of directors which will include a number of prominent Halifax business men.

It is understood that the deal will involve the issue of $1,000,0000 in bonds and $1,500,000 in common stock. When all the details with regard to the transfer of the old company to the new have been arranged, the Royal Securities Corporation will handle the financing.

The president of the new company will be O. E. Smith. He is one of the best-known Halifax business men. He is the president and owner of the tea firm of J. E. Morse & Co.; president of the Maritime Telephone and Telegraph Co.; director of the Bank of Nova Scotia and a member of the board of directors of the Eastern Trust Co., the Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Co.

A Word of Caution as To Real Estate Loans

Commenting on the tendency to over-loan on city property, the Committee on Real Estate Mortgages of the American Bankers' Association at the recent meeting at Atlantic City said:

"In a growing community a loan of seventy-five per cent. on a modest residence involving from two to four thousand dollars, amortized monthly, would undoubtedly be safe under normal conditions. There are many bankers, however, who remember the crisis of 1893 which brought about the failure of a great many loan companies because at that time it was the practice to make loans of this character. In our opinion it would be a great mistake to make a practice of lending seventy-five per cent. of the value of expensive homes or business or apartment property."

MURRAY & COMPANY
Specializing in
Government Municipal and Corporation Bonds
METROPOLITAN BLDG.
ADELAIDE 6077-78 TORONTO

Investment Consultation

No matter how small your available funds may be, we invite you to make an appointment with a member of our firm to discuss the investment of it.

By so doing you incur no expense and place yourself under no obligation to us.

Telephone - Elgin 4441
for an appointment

R. A. DALY & CO.
BANK OF TORONTO BUILDING
TORONTO
Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Good Bonds Are Cheap

Certain Government and Municipal Bonds may be bought to-day at from 2 to 3 points below last year's levels.

This condition may not last, and some investors will profit by it.

F. H. Deacon & Co.
227 Bay St - Toronto

Brazilian Traction

Has the recent advance in the price of the shares fully discounted the company's possibilities? Our graphically illustrated review contains an interesting story of the company's past record and probable future.

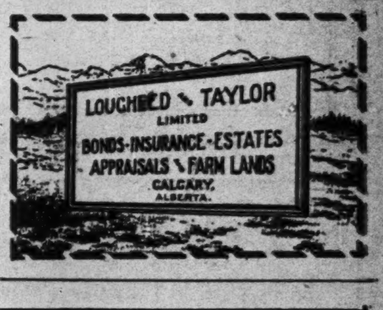
Ask for Brazilian Bulletin.

TRUAX, CARSLEY & CO.
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
96 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST, MONTREAL
TELEPHONE MAIN 3618

CITY OF
WINNIPEG
4½%
BONDS
Due 15th June, 1950
Price 93.75,
to yield about 4.95%
MATTHEWS & COMPANY
LIMITED
255 Bay St. Toronto

The Investor—
Published monthly and sent gratis to interested inquirers by
McLEOD, YOUNG WEIR & CO.
Limited
23 JORDAN St.
TORONTO
MONTREAL OTTAWA
HAMILTON LONDON

Dickinson and Walbank
(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)
No Account too small to receive our careful attention
152 St. James St., MONTREAL
MAIN 4090
SOREL, QUE. - BELLEVILLE, ONT.
T. Kelly Dickinson J. Y. K. Walbank
W. McLea Walbank.



LOUGHEED & TAYLOR
LIMITED
BONDS-INSURANCE-ESTATES
APPRAISALS & FARM LANDS
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Ten Thousand or One

Whether you contemplate investing $100 or $10,000, our experience in bond buying is yours without obligation.

We have long appreciated the fact that the small investor to-day may become the big bond holder of to-morrow and our instalment plan is especially designed to assist him.

It is a wise plan to thoroughly survey the investment field before taking any action with funds that must be safeguarded.

Drop in some day, or write

JOHNSTON AND WARD
Canada Trust Bldg.,
14 King St. East, Toronto
Members { Montreal Stock Exchange / Toronto Stock Exchange

VERSAILLES-VIDRICAIRE-BOULAIS
LIMITED,
Investment Bankers
MONTREAL QUEBEC OTTAWA
Quebec Municipals and Industrials a Specialty

GOVERNMENT and MUNICIPAL BONDS
W. L. McKINNON & Co.
GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS
McKinnon Bldg. TORONTO

GOVERNMENT & MUNICIPAL BONDS
LISTED STOCKS
BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED AND QUOTED.
For Prompt Service
Write, or Telephone Elgin 5148.
THE
TORONTO BOND EXCHANGE
LIMITED
SUCCESSORS TO
G. A. STIMSON & CO.
LIMITED EST. 1883
The Oldest Bond House in Canada
300 BAY STREET - TORONTO

New Issue.

NORTHERN CANADA POWER LIMITED
6% FIRST MORTGAGE BOND
Due 1st Dec., 1945

This company's net earnings for the past five years have averaged over twice required bond interest. The increased demand for power in the north insures the future of the company. We recommend this security.

PRICE: 100 and interest yielding 6%

Gairdner & Company, Limited
312 Bay Street, Toronto Telephone: Elgin 2301

We Recommend

Viau Biscuit Corporation
LIMITED
Preferred Shares

7% Cumulative **Par $100**

The result of the consolidation of the two largest biscuit concerns in Quebec. This Company is controlling the bulk of this business in the Province, and owing to its strong organization, it can successfully meet any competition. Wide market, production facilities, earning power—all this contributes to make the Viau Biscuit Corporation, Limited, Preferred Shares an exceptionally valuable investment.

Price: $97.00 (to yield about 7.20%)

Carrying a bonus of one share of Common Stock with three shares of Preferred.

J. M. ROBINSON & SONS
Investment Brokers
17 St. John St., Montreal

BRUNEAU & RAINVILLE
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
101 St. James St., Montreal

NEW BRIDGE WILL DOUBLE TRAFFIC, SAY PROMOTERS

Should Encourage U. S. Tourists to Come to Canada

In connection with plans to carry forward the project of a new international bridge between Detroit and Windsor, Joseph A. Bower, of New York, who is promoting the proposal, states that tourist traffic between the United States and Ontario at this point will be at least doubled on the completion of the bridge. Conservative estimates prepared by Coverdale and Colpitts, consulting engineers of New York and Montreal, after an extensive analysis of existing and potential tourist traffic, indicate this. Ontario now offers first-class highways from the border city to Niagara Falls, Hamilton, and Toronto, and the King's Highway to Ottawa will be completed before the end of 1926, opening up a new route east of Montreal and Quebec. Mr. Bower sees no reason why the picturesque lakes and hills of Ontario should not offer as attractive a field for tourists from the United States in the summer as Florida does at the present time in the winter.

The plans for financing the project, which is to cost approximately $16,000,000, provide for $8,000,000 first mortgage bonds, $600,000 of sinking fund debentures, $1,000,000 of preferred stock and $1,000,000 of common stock. It is proposed to ask for government guarantees of principal and interest upon the $6,000,000 debentures. In this way the promoters feel that the entire financing can be accomplished on a conservative basis and at low cost. Mr. Bower explains that he and associates are willing to buy the $1,000,000 of common stock and that no stock will be sold to the public. The estimates of revenue necessary to produce the income required to meet fixed charges are based on tolls considerably less than the rates now prevailing for vehicles crossing between Windsor and Detroit.

The proposed bridge is of the suspension type with a span of about 1,850 feet between harbor piers. It will have the longest main span of any bridge in the world, being 50 feet longer than the Quebec cantilever span. The bridge will carry an eight-foot sidewalk and a 47 foot roadway which will accommodate five lines of traffic, three in the direction of greater movement. The capacity will be 1,500 vehicles per hour, with an ultimate capacity of 3,000 vehicles per hour by the expansion of facilities for customs and immigration inspection. This capacity is far in excess of requirements to handle present traffic, which is conservatively estimated at an average of 7,000 vehicles per day at the time of the completion of the bridge.

UNLISTED BONDS
(Montreal Stock Exchange)

	Bid	Asked
Abitibi 6% 1940	100	100¼
Alabama 5% 1962	105¼	106
Algoma Steel 5% 1962	29½	30½
Belding 5% 1936	85	..
Belgo Can. Paper 6% 1943	100	101
Brand-Henderson 5% 1939	90	..
Burns, P. & Co. 6½% 1943	102⅛	103⅜
Can. National Rly. 5% 1954	100¼	101
Calgary Brewing 5% 1942	83½	..
Can. Steamship Lines 7% 1942	100	100¼
Can. Pacific Rly. 5% 1934	99½	100
Can. Pacific Rly. 4½% 1944	92⅛	92¾
Can. Steel Foundries 6% 1936	100	..
Dom. Iron 5% 1939	64¼	..
Dom. Textile 6% 1949	105	106
East Koot. Power 7% 1942	102	..
Frontenac Brewing 6% 1951	94¾	..
H. Smith Paper 7% 1941	96¾	97½
Laurentide Power 5% 1946	99	100
Laurentian Power 6% 1936	99¾	..
Maple Leaf Milling 6½% 1943	104	..
Man. Power 7% 1941	103	104
Mattagami 7% 1949	35	..
Montreal Steel Works 6% 1940	100	..
Prov. of Ontario 5% 1948	100⅛	101
Nor. Ont. Power 6% 1931	98	99
Ontario Pulp 6% 1931	107	..
Price Bros. 6% 1943	100¾	101¼
Quebec Power 6% 1953	102¼	..
Walmsley, Chas. 6% 1943	96	96⅝
Winnipeg Elec. 6% 1945	95⅞	96¾
Sherbrooke Rly. 5% 1940	77⅝	..
St. Law. Sugar 6% 1932	92	—
St. Maur. Power 6½% 1953	108	109

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK
WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1

BONDS	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range 1924 High	Range 1924 Low	Range 1925 High	Range 1925 Low	Latest Price Ask	Latest Price Bid	Latest Price High	Latest Price Low
Canada Bread	6	1941	5.25	102½	99	105	102	—	104¾	105	—
Can. Canners	6	1950	6.32	—	—	96¼	90	94½	94	96¼	94
Can. Cottons	5	1940	5.39	99	88	96	91½	—	94½	96	94½
Dom. Coal	5	1940	6.24	89¼	86	90	84	88	—	88	—
Montreal Trams (A)	5	1955	5.47	95½	91	98¾	93	93¼	98	98	92⅞
Quebec Rly.	5	1939	5.73	91	80	98	89¾	94	98	98	—
Sao Paulo	5	1929	6.43	90	86½	95	91	—	94⅛	95	—
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.70	103½	103	103	106	103⅜	—	103⅜	—
Wayagamack	6	1951	6.60	86	76	98¾	84¾	92	91¼	92½	91
War Loan	5	1931	4.56	102.45	100.60	102.65	101.00	102.15	102.05	102.10	102.00
Do.	5	1937	4.54	103.85	102.60	104.95	103.80	104.15	104.05	104.20	103.80
Victory Loan	5½	1927	4.40	103.05	102.05	103.15	101.70	102,20	102.05	102,25	101,92
Do.	5½	1933	4.70	106.70	104.15	107.00	105.10	105.35	105.20	105.35	105.10
Do.	5½	1934	5.00	104.70	102.85	104.80	103.20	103.45	103.35	103.60	103.35
Do.	5½	1937	4.56	108.90	106.15	110.00	108.15	108,40	108.30	108.55	108,20
Do. Refund	5	1928	4.81	100.85	99.50	101.45	100.15	100.45	100.35	100.50	—
Do. "	4½	1940	4.85	—	—	97.25	92.20	—	—	96.25	—
Do. "	5	1943	4.87	102.85	99.00	102.90	101.15	101.70	101.60	101.50	101.40
Do. "	4½	1944	4.75	97.15	97.00	97.75	96.20	96.65	96.55	96.75	96.37
Do. Renewal	5½	1927	4.90	102.70	101.10	102.95	100.80	101.20	101.05	101.10	100.90
Do. "	5½	1932	4.98	103.90	102.10	104.20	102.70	103.00	102.85	102.95	102.75

Municipal and Provincial Finance

DOMINION POWER NOT URGING NEW ST. CAR FRANCHISE

Are Quite Agreeable to Hamilton Buying — Other Radials Suffering

Dominion Power and Transmission is making no effort to influence the voters of Hamilton to vote in favor of an extended franchise instead of supporting the plan of the city to purchase the line and have Ontario Hydro Commission operate it.

Pres. W. E. Phin says his company is not wedded to either proposal. It is ready to sell or operate. The price agreed upon, $2,250,000, is at the rate of $73,000 per mile. Mr. Phin says Toronto paid $83,000 for its old tumble-down line, and the Ottawa system, five years ago, was valued at $82,000 a mile.

W. R. Robertson, superintendent of operation of all Hydro radials, has been telling the Hamilton people how much better and cheaper Hdyro can operate the system than the private company. He told a meeting of ratepayers that Hydro could reduce the cost of operation, as the present railway equipment costs more to operate than modern equipment. He said that he thought $2,000,000 or a little more would be necessary for new equipment.

Pres. Phin said he would be agreeable to giving Hamilton the right to purchase the line at the end of any five-year period, the price to be the present valuation, plus betterments, less depreciation, and plus 10 per cent. to the bondholders.

Facing the Discard

Another radial line that is facing the discard is the Grand Valley line of the Brantford city-owned system. The line runs to Paris, and, because of bus and other competition, is losing heavily. The people of Brantford are to vote on a proposal to give the Street Railway commissioners power to scrap the line when they deem it wise to do so.

London and Port Stanley Railway, owned by city of London, which the last few years has been piling up deficits, is facing another blow, according to the London papers. It is said that C. N. R. and C. P. R. propose to cancel the favorable coal rate which the city line has enjoyed on coal shipments from Port Stanley. The bulk of the freight traffic of the London road has been coal shipped across Lake Erie. To remove this favorable rate may divert the bulk of the coal by other routes.

St. Thomas Loses Heavily

Figures compiled on the operation of St. Thomas Street Railway show that in the period 1904-1925 a deficit of $409,268 has been piled up.

The most startling feature of the figures is the growth of the annual appropriation to take care of operating deficits. This appropriation started with the modest sum of $1,361.90 in 1904 and grew to $12,500 in 1921, then dropped to $9,200 in 1922. In 1923 the appropriation to take care of the operating deficit was $9,000, but in addition that year there was an appropriation of $3,742.06 to cover the loss of constructing the new car barns. The appropriation made last year and again this year was $10,000. In addition the overdraft at the bank on November 1 of this year was $8,172.88, less cash in the office of $141.45, leaving a net overdraft of $7,540.14.

The total amounts placed in the estimates for the department during the twenty years, and paid by property owners in taxes, show corresponding increases.. In 1904 the total amount appropriated, including $5,103.73 for interest and principal charges, was $6,565.63. This year total appropriation, inclusive of $8,172.88 interest and principal charges on outstanding debentures, was $25,713.02. In other words, the net cost of operating the St. Thomas Street Railway Department has increased 400 per cent. since 1904.

To Obtain Industries Suited to the Location

CHICAGO.—An approved list of industrial experts to advise cities and towns on ways and means of obtaining the type of industries suitable to their location has been started by the National Association of Real Estate Boards at the suggestion of the industrial property division of that body.

The demand for men who can analyze a town's industrial possibilities and map out a campaign for securing new factories is constantly increasing, according to the measure of inquiries that are coming in to national headquarters and to individual members of the division.

Winnipeg Relieved at Defeat of the Radicals

WINNIPEG. — The re-election of Mayor Col. R. H. Webb, by an overwhelming majority over his only opponent, F. G. Tipping, labor, has been very well received by the business community. It is appreciated that the Red uprising in the city some years ago has been in the nature of a black eye to the city in a business and financial way, in that capital has been hesitant to come until assured that the troublesome element is definitely under control. And it is felt that evidence of this has been given in the majority vote for Col. Webb.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CANADIAN FINANCING

Bond Sales— Place	Date	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Yield
		Municipal					
London Twp.	Nov.	H. R. Bain & Co.	6%	1930	$ 6,450	102.03	5.25
Assiniboia	Nov.	Regina Brokerage & Invest.	6½%	1955	35,000	103.28	6.25
Edmonton	Nov.	Wood, Gundy & Co. and Syndicate	5½%	1945	400,000	101	5.42
Windsor	Dec.	Wood, Gundy & Co.	5%	10 to 30 ins.	497,339	98.90	5.13
Saskatchewan Schools, etc.	Nov.	Various	....	....	6,675	....	...
Prescott and Russell	Dec.	H. R. Bain & Co.	5%	1945	50,000	99.60	5.03
		Provincial					
Ontario	Dec.	Bank of Montreal and Syndicate	4½%	1955	$21,000,000	95.193	4.99

This Week's Bond Sales

WINDSOR ISSUE

Wood, Gundy & Co. were the successful tenderers for an issue of $497,339.55 5 per cent. City of Windsor debentures maturing in 10, 20 and 30 instalments. The price received by the municipality was 98.90, which is equal to a 5.12 per cent. basis. Following are the bids:

Wood, Gundy & Co.	98.90
Municipal Bankers Corp.	98.57
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. and Cochran, Hay & Co.	98.08
Matthews & Co.	97.67
Macneill, Graham & Co.	97.57
Dyment, Anderson & Co. and Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	97.467

PRESCOTT-RUSSELL BONDS

An issue of $50,000 Prescott and Russell, 5 per cent. 20-instalment bonds has been awarded to H. R. Bain & Co. on a bid of 99.60. The bids were:

H. R. Bain & Co.	99.60
Municipal Bankers Corp.	99.43
Bell, Gouinlock & Co.	99.29
Fry, Mills, Spence & Co.	99.43
Dyment, Anderson & Co.	99.378
Cochran, Hay & Co.	99.178
Wood, Gundy & Co.	99.10
Gairdner & Company	99.07
Aird, McLeod & Co.	99.05
McNeil, Graham & Co.	99.03
McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.	98.97
Matthews & Co.	98.89
A. E. Ames & Co.	97.75

ONTARIO BOND ISSUE

An issue of $21,000,000, Province of Ontario 4 ½per cent. 30-year serial bonds has been awarded to a syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal on a bid of 95.193, which is on a basis of 4.99 per cent. All bids on the basis of Canadian delivery, and payable in Canadian funds. The bids were:

Bank of Montreal; Bank of Nova Scotia; Kerr, Flemming & Co.; Hanson Bros., Montreal; R. A. Daly & Co.; McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.; Matthews & Co.; Dominion Bank; First National Bank, New York; Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston; Brown Bros. & Co., New York; Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., New York; Redmond & Co., New York; Bankers Trust Co., New York	95.193
Dominion Securities Corp.; Ames & Co.; Wood, Gundy & Co.; National City Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co.; Dillon, Read & Co., New York; Guaranty Co. of New York	95.1558
Equitable Trust Co. of New York; Blair & Co., New York; N. W. Halsey & Co., New York; Chase Securities Corp., New York; Canadian Bank of Commerce; Royal Bank; Greenshields & Co.; Cochran, Hay & Co.; Aird, McLeod & Co.; Kountze Bros., New York; Salomon Bros. & Mutzler, New York; First National Co., Detroit; Illinois Merchants Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago; Atlantic Corp., Boston	95.11

Tenders and By-laws

TENDERS CALLED

Dec. 9, School Municipality of St. Theophile, P.Q.—$3,200, 5 year, 6 per cent. serial bonds. A. Carrier, sec.-treas.

Dec. 7, Township of Eardley, P.Q.—$20,000, 5 per cent., term bonds. T. Allen, sec.-treas.

Dec. 7, Mimico.—$81,510, 5 per cent., 10 and 30 instalment debentures. H. B. Foreman, treas.

Dec. 9, St. Theophile, P.Q.—$3,200, 6 per cent., 5 year serial bonds. A. Carrier, sec.-treas.

Dec. 14, Municipality of the Parish of St. Augustine, P.Q.—$25,000, 5 per cent. serial bonds. E. Valin, sec.-treas.

Dec. 15, School Commission of Kenogami, P.Q.—$16,600, 5½ per cent. serial bonds. A. Roche, sec.-treas.

SASKATCHEWAN

Authorizations Granted by the Local Government Board from Nov. 7 to 21, 1925

Terpenia S.D. No. 4,563, $850.

Rural Telephones—Fairdale, $1,160; Ingleside, $3,700; Pilger, $1,500; Kipling Village, $2,200; Saskatoon City, $20,000.

DEBENTURE NOTES

Prince Rupert, B.C. — The City of Prince Rupert will be offering shortly $90,000 serial debentures, 1 to 10 years, 5½ per cent., to meet cost of grading streets under local improvement plan.

MARITIME MUNICIPALS
Inquiries Solicited
Thomas, Armstrong & Bell
Canada Permanent Bldg., St. John, N.B.
S. Allan Thomas. Donald W. Armstrong
T. Moffett Bell.

7% UNITED FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Without obligation send for our Booklet:
"THE HIGHROAD"

UNITED BOND CO. LIMITED
Toronto Windsor
297 Bay Street Imperial Bank Bldg.

STERLING APPRAISAL REPORTS

CERTIFIED by REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Sterling Appraisal Co. Limited
9-11 E. Wellington St., Toronto

7¾% *Interest Return*

We have a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of an old established public utility company, which we can offer at a price to give a return of 7¾%.

Circular "C.B." fully describes this well seasoned security which we recommend to your consideration.

H. B. ROBINSON & Co. Limited
Investment Bankers
35 King St. West 260 St. James Street
TORONTO MONTREAL
ELGIN 1224 MAIN 8542

B.C. Government Makes New Death Duty Rules

An order-in-council just passed by the government of the province of British Columbia makes provision for clearing up uncertainty surrounding the collection of succession duties in the case of certain land titles. As a consequence, every land-owner in the province will know soon whether or not the succession duty is applicable to his case.

The new legislation brought into effect by the order makes provision that within three months the government must file cautions on all properties within the province on which succession duties have not been paid. Most of these cautions, as a matter of fact, have already been filed, following a lengthy investigation by officials of the finance department, and it is not anticipated that there will be many more, except as individual cases arise. In future, if a piece of land is sold, the government will have to act promptly in order to demand the payment of any succession duty that may be applicable to it. If such action is not taken within three months, the right of the government to collect lapses. The new regulation is not applicable to any property which may have been omitted from the affidavit of valuation filed with the government. As a result of the investigations conducted by the finance department, titles of reverted land held by the city of Victoria have been cleared of doubt with regard to succession duty requirements.

The safe investment of your funds is our chief concern

H. R. BAIN & Co. Ltd.
Government & Municipal Bonds
371 Bay St. - Toronto

We own and offer
Milton Brick Ltd.,
6½%
First (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Due
April 1st, 1935
April 1st, 1940
Interest payable half-yearly. April 1st and October 1st.
Price on Application.

BROWNING, HARRIS, DENMAN & CO., LTD.
LONDON BELLEVILLE
31 Main St. E., HAMILTON, ONT.
Phones, Regent 6853-6854.
Private line to Toronto, Adel. 8865.

QUEBEC APARTMENTS LIMITED
6½% 1st Mortgage Bonds
1940
Inquiries Solicited

Ernest Savard, Limited
Investment Bankers
171 St. James St. Montreal. Harbour 5258-9
71 St. Peter St., Quebec. Phone 2-6486.

ESTABLISHED
1910

CREDIT - CANADA
Limitée

Investment Bankers

Insurance

120 St. James St.,
Montreal
MAIN 4191*

Write for our list
of
RECOMMENDED INVESTMENTS

Quebec Harbour Commissioners

4% Bonds
Due Dec. 1st. 1941

The Quebec Harbour is the property of the Dominion Government. The capital and interest of this issue have a prior lien on the net revenue of the Commission.

Price: 88.85 and interest to yield 5%

RENE-T. LECLERC
Incorporated
Montreal:- 160, St. James St.
Quebec:- 74, St. Peter St.
(ESTABLISHED 1901)
E199

McDonagh Somers & Co.

Government

and

Municipal Bonds

Dominion Bank Building

TORONTO

Canada

FOREIGN SECURITIES
We are active in all foreign issues.
Ask for quotations.
Have your name placed on our mailing list.
EUROPEAN DEBENTURE CORPORATION, LTD.
120 St. James Street, Montreal

DOMINION OF CANADA
4½% Bonds
Dated Sept. 1st, 1925.
Due Sept. 1st, 1940.
PRICE: 97.25 and Accrued Interest, yielding over 4.75 per cent.

Campbell, Thompson & Co.
Investment Bankers.
297 Bay Street. TORONTO

HB FOUNDED 1883

BONDS
for
SAFE INVESTMENT

GOVERNMENT, Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Bonds.

Selected with careful regard to safety, dependable income and marketability.

Write for List.

HANSON BROS.
Investment Securities
160 St. James St., Montreal 330 Bay St., Toronto
63 Sparks St., Ottawa

Quebec Southern Power Corporation **6½%** First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Due May 1st, 1945

THIS Corporation and its subsidiary now serve power and light to upwards of 30 municipalities, under generally exclusive and long term franchises. The territory served is well settled, prosperous and growing. The ultimate objective is to serve between 55 and 60 communities.

In view of the rapid progress being made in this extension programme and the steady increase in earnings, we urge intending investors to make their reservations without delay in order to obtain these bonds on the original terms.

Price: 100 and interest, to yield 6½%

Bonus of two shares Common Stock with each $1000 of bonds.

Full particulars upon request.

Browne, Urquhart & Co., Limited
180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. TELEPHONE MAIN 8011*

MORTAGE INVESTMENTS
Moneys invested for Clients in the security of First Mortgages on improved farm lands and city properties in Western Canada.
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Limited
WINNIPEG

INCENDIARIES HARD TO CONVICT; THESE TWO FELL

Manitoba Fire Commissioner Gets Imprisonment For Firebugs

Convictions for arson are few and far between in Canada. Evidence in such cases must necessarily, be circumstantial, as no one commits the crime in full view of witnesses and usually the evidence is destroyed along with the property burned. The weakness of juries in such trials is a sad truth, known from experience.

For that reason, convictions for arson have an especial interest for insurance men and good citizens, who are interested in fire prevention work. In a recent case at Portage la Prairie, a conviction was obtained against two prisoners charged with arson.

On February 18, 1925, an incendiary fire was found burning in the basement of the Rundle Block, Portage la Prairie.

When the fire department got there, they discovered oil soaked waste and excelsior stuffed between the sills, and a number of one gallon jugs containing gasoline, apparently placed to increase the fierceness of the fire.

One of the traps to set the fire consisted of a bird's nest arrangement, made of oil-soaked excelsior and cotton waste with a candle in the centre of it. When the fire chief arrived, this candle was still burning.

The fire was investigated by A. MacNamara, deputy fire commissioner of Manitoba, and as all the circumstantial evidence pointed to the guilt of Alex. Grabowecki and D. Nazar, who had been carrying on a harness and shoe business in the building, they were charged with the crime of arson.

Children in Upper Rooms

An alarming feature of the fire was that the upper storey was used for residential purposes and there were eight young children and two bed-ridden women in the building this winter night. Had the fire gained headway it is quite probable that lives would have been lost.

The accused were committed for trial and were tried before a jury at Portage la Prairie and were found guilty and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Firemen to Talk Moot Commission Point Next Week

The semi-annual meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association will be held at Montreal on December 8. At the annual meeting last June the consideration of several important subjects was postponed in view of the fact that it was known that American, British and Canadian head offices were talking about a conference of chief executives at which these and other subjects presumably would be taken up.

This conference was held in Montreal several weeks ago and made certain recommendations looking to improvement in methods of conducting the business in Ontario and Quebec.

Among the subjects on which action was postponed last June were commissions in Toronto and in Quebec City, the recommendations which had been made by a special committee which had studied the subject of general agencies, certain proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the association and commission rules and reinsurance among companies in Quebec City and Quebec Province. It is anticipated that these subjects will be taken up at the coming meeting as the recommendations.

Canada Life Employees Take Own Medicine; $250,000 Dose

The salary budget plan of obtaining life insurance was recently made available by the Canada Life for its home office staff. Within a few days of the plan going into effect, more than a quarter million of new insurance was taken out by individual members of the staff.

This is a good example, not only of "taking one's own medicine" but of the willingness of young business men and women to take advantage of an opportunity to secure life insurance by this easy payment method and up to a certain amount, without any medical examination. The company simply withholds from the salary envelope each month, sufficient to meet the premium, which is on a monthly basis.

Insurance Personals

J. M. Thomson, formerly bank manager in Shelburne, Ont., has been placed in charge of the Dominion Life organization in Guelph district.

The firm of Morris & Jenkins, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., has been appointed provincial representative for the Dominion Life Assurance Co. in that province.

This year to date the Dominion Life has recorded an increase in business of 25 per cent. over that of the same period of last year. The 1925 objective is $20,000,000 and it seems evident that this goal will be attained.

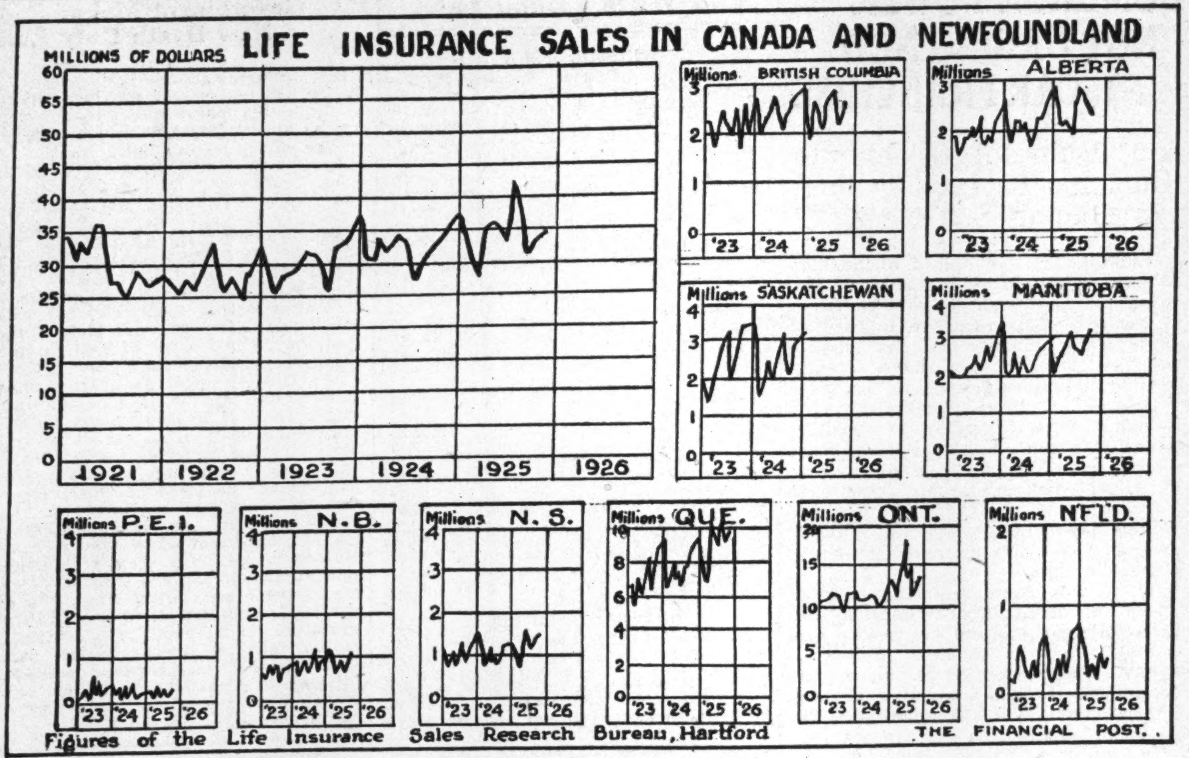
Western Investment

Pemberton & Son is one of the oldest financial institutions in the West. We feel that our long experience is of value to investors who would avail themselves of the higher money returns here.

We are glad to make independent reports in British Columbia holdings for non residents.

Pemberton & Son
Financial Agents
418 HOWE STREET, PACIFIC BUILDING
VANCOUVER, B. C.
ESTABLISHED 1887

Insurance for Buyer and Seller



Sales up to the end of October included.

Fraternal Insurance Societies Have Over a Million Members Now

By WILLIAM F. MONTAGUE*,
Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Fraternal Association.

From the information gathered by the writer of this article from the different sources available to him, he has come to the conclusion that the fraternal insurance orders, doing business in Canada, have experienced a most successful year. He is in a position, as secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Fraternal Association, to keep in touch with the activities of all the different fraternal insurance orders, and the conclusions arrived at are based upon a conservative estimate of the information received. The following table, taken from the information submitted to the Canadian Fraternal Association, at the annual meeting in the year 1925, gives the figures to December 31, 1924, as follows:

Members	
December 31, 1923	1,111,423
New, 1924	84,125
Terminated, 1924	128,897
Deaths, 1924	14,637
December 31, 1924	1,066,651
Insurance	
New, 1924	$ 82,600,176
Terminated, 1924	134,823,263
Deaths, 1924	16,631,263
In force, December 31, 1924	1,068,954,374
Finances	
Income, 1924	$ 39,868,150
Expenses	3,406,078
Net assets, Dec. 31, 1924	158,088,226

Over a Million Members

It will be readily seen that there were over one million members in good standing in these different societies on the date mentioned, with over one billion of insurance in force, and with net assets of over one hundred and fifty-eight million dollars. It is a fair estimate to say that the membership at December 31, 1925, will very likely be about one million and seventy-five thousand, with a total amount of insurance carried of about one billion and seventy-eight million, while the assets will undoubtedly be over one hundred and sixty million dollars, as, under the requirements of the legislation in force throughout the different provinces of the Dominion of Canada, as well as the Dominion itself, these fraternal insurance orders must operate on a sound basis and be actuarially solvent at the end of each year. This requirement means that large reserve funds have to be created, therefore these funds will naturally increase very rapidly indeed. There is a wonderful outlook for these fraternal insurance orders, which are now doing whole life, twenty-year pay life, endowment at 65 years of age, juvenile insurance, sick and funeral benefit insurance, and some of them, under special legislation, are doing twenty-year endowment insurance.

Pay Out $125,000,000

These fraternal insurance societies are doing a wonderful amount of good, wherever they may be operating, and, in Canada alone, up to December 31, 1925, they will have paid out over one hundred and twenty-five million dollars in insurance benefits. They have been a wonderful help in relieving the distress of humanity at large, and the many benevolent institutions in the form of hospital cot boards, sanitoriums and homes for children, testify to the great good done by these orders, and their great activity for the betterment of mankind. The different camps, councils, courts and lodges, holding thousands of meetings every month, testify to the fraternal activity of these insurance orders, and the great work they are doing.

All these different fraternal insurance societies are over 100 per cent. actuarially sound, and, in many cases, it has been possible to forego the collecting of one or more monthly payments during the year, this being a practical way of returning dividends to the shareholders, who, in this instance, are the members of the society itself. This feature of fraternal insurance is most attractive, and the members, having a voice in the government of these societies, can know for themselves that they are properly managed and the funds conserved for the benefit of all concerned. This plan of insurance is becoming more and more popular day by day and the outlook for the future is very bright indeed. One can very safely prophesy that, at December 31, 1925, when the figures are gathered in from these different fraternal insurance orders, it will be clearly shown that another year of prosperity and progress has been experienced.

The Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, with which the writer is officially connected in a business way, has experienced a most successful year, making the best progress made for many years and is over 105 per cent. actuarially solvent. It is no exception to the rule, as all the other fraternal insurance societies have done equally well during the year 1925.

*Mr. Montague is grand recorder-treasurer, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, Hamilton.

Colonial Investment Stock Further Reduced

Following out the plan for the redemption of preference stock which was started in 1920 and has been carried out under by-laws numbered 8 and 8A, the shareholders of the Colonial Investment and Loan Company are meeting on Dec. 4 to consider by-law No. 8B. There are now issued and outstanding 63,215 shares of the permanent preference stock of a par value of $10 per share and it is proposed to redeem one-half of this. The by-law provides that the company on the 31st of December, 1925, redeem at par in cash one-half of the preference shares carried by each and every shareholder.

At the end of 1919 the company had outstanding preference shares to the amount of $2,455,010. Redemptions made in 1920 and 1922 have reduced this amount to $632,150, which it is now proposed to reduce by 50 per cent.

NEW BRUNSWICK'S LUMBER CUT

SAINT JOHN.—The lumber cut in the Restigouche district this winter is expected to total at least eighty million feet, a favorable comparison with the amount brought out in last spring's drive. This estimate shows an increase of thirty million feet in the pre-season estimate, which was fifty million.

Insurance
OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED
The Provident
ESTABLISHED 1905
Head Office:
THE PROVIDENT BUILDING
Corner Place d'Armes & St. James St.
MONTREAL
Tel. HArbour 3392-3-4-5-6-7

Satisfactory Service Guaranteed
PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED
Trustees, Executors, Administrators,
Real Estate and Insurance,
Safety Deposit Vaults.
J. P. STEEDMAN,
Chairman of the Board
B. HAL. BROWN,
President and General Manager
HEAD OFFICE
PRUDENTIAL TRUST BLDG.,
Montreal
TORONTO OFFICE
Reford Bldg., 217 Bay St.
Branches throughout Canada and in London, Eng.

The law holds you responsible

As an auto driver you are liable to face heavy damage suits for accidents caused by your negligence. Would you be financially able to meet a claim for several thousands of dollars?
This Company will assume your liability to others for compensation for damage to their property or injury or death to themselves.
It is a risk you cannot afford to carry.

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO
Established 1851

THE MONARCH LIFE
IS A
GOOD COMPANY
Provincial Offices: Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton Vancouver, Victoria.

IN THE YEAR 1946—
Thousands of men and women who take out a 6 P.R. 20 Pay-Life this year will bless their foresight twenty years from now.
6 P. R. POLICY (SIX PREMIUM RETURN)
The Northern's 6 P.R. Policy is the only 20-Pay Life Policy in Canada which guarantees dividends. It will pay you to see your nearest Northern Life Agent about the 6 P. R. or write our Home Office.
The NORTHERN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
LONDON, ONTARIO — ESTABLISHED, 1897
7

THE
CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, CANADA
TOTAL ASSETS $2,928,337.62
TORONTO, 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$87,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000
G. E. BAILEY, Secretary — W. H. HUNTER, President — ALEX. STEWART, Treasurer

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor, choose one whose fixed policy is to give
Financial Assistance
to Estates being administered by it
PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE $1,259,430.36
The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.
Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Trustee, Etc.
Head Office, Winnipeg.
Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

Capital $1,000,000 Reserve $350,000
At your service
with your every trust company need
STRENGTH—SECURITY EXPERIENCE
The
Eastern Trust
COMPANY
Head Office—Halifax, N.S.
St. John, N.B. St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL—138 St. James St
"We go on forever."

Business is Better
and
Will Be Still Better

Give this some thought.

Could you improve?

Your — Sales Promotion
" — Merchandising Plans
" — Advertising Programme
" —Manufacturing Methods

These are vital factors in your business. It would pay you to secure an independent and impartial analysis by one with 25 years' successful experience in Canada.

"It is better to aim at perfection and miss it than aim at 'Good Enough' and hit it."

Yes, I am busy, but always looking for more business.

F. E. MUTTON
705 Federal Bldg., TORONTO Adelaide 8031

Southern Canada Power Company
Limited

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

Year ending 30 September, 1925

*W. C. HAWKINS - - - - - - *President*
JAS. B. WOODYATT - *Vice-President & General Manager*

Directors

W. K. BALDWIN, M.P. A. J. NESBITT JAMES DAVIDSON
GEORGE PARENT, K.C., M.P. J. S. GILLIES CHAS. E. READ
*W. C. HAWKINS J. M. ROBERTSON W. H. MINER
HARRY SIFTON R. R. MOODIE
JAS. B. WOODYATT

L. C. HASKELL - *Secretary-Treasurer*

Consolidated Operating Statement

For Years Ending 30th September

(After Eliminating all Inter-Company Charges)

	1923	1924	1925
Gross Earnings	$953,970	$1,150,863	$1,213,665
Purchased Power	111,128	129,742	93,908
Operation	222,702	240,393	269,472
Taxes	28,[illegible]5	45,679	62,249
Maintenance	59,956	63,570	74,470
Total Expense	422,741	479,384	500,099
Net Earnings	531,229	671,479	713,566
Bad Debts	3,117	5,750	- 6,020
Interest	275,057	270,958	269,305
	278,174	276,708	275,325
Surplus for year	253,055	394,771	438,241
Surplus brought forward	58,511	127,406	127,989
	311,566	522,177	566,230
Preferred Dividends Paid	82,160	179,088	227,089
Common Dividends Paid	.....	100,000	100,000
Transferred to Depreciation Reserve	102,000	115,100	121,365
	184,160	394,188	448,454
Surplus carried forward	127,406	127,989	117,776

Customers Connected

1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
7,002	8,063	9,002	10,557	12,240	13,249	15,066	16,217	18,269

FOURTH CUSTOMER OWNERSHIP CAMPAIGN

THE fourth annual offering of Preferred Stock to our customers opened on Monday, October 12, and was closed the same day, subscriptions having been received for nearly twice the number of shares offered.

	1922	*1923*	*1924*	*1925*
Shares offered	2,000	4,000	4,000	6,000
Shares subscribed	2,358	5,485	9,018	10,653
Customers subscribing	932	1,768	2,493	2,579

*Deceased May 11th, 1925

Current Events in Banking World

HOW AMERICAN BANKS CHARGE FOR SERVICES

Imposing Checking Charge and Getting Customers To Like It

Under the conditions which the banks have been experiencing in recent years, the desirability, and even necessity, for enforcing a service charge on small savings accounts — particularly in those cases where the checking privilege is unduly exercised—has become more and more emphasized. This question of deciding when a service charge should be applied is one of the most difficult with which the bank manager has to deal. In connection with savings accounts in general, depositors have been spoiled in the amount of service they have been given. And in view of this there are cases where it may not be good policy to impose a charge if such a step is likely to lead to the loss of important business in other departments. However, for the most part, managers are finding that where they have an opportunity to explain that service nowadays represents real expense, customers are willing to modify their demands or to pay for service rendered.

This question of the service charge for small checking accounts is one to which bankers in the United States have also been giving a lot of attention. The following letter, reprinted by Commercial West, was written by Afred Hoel, president of the First National Bank of Gilbert, Minn., to the John W. Black Company, which has been serving country bankers in the solution of some of their problems:

Dear Mr. Wedge: Complying now with your request I herewith relate our experience with the service charge on small checking accounts.

I believe that all banks will soon have to adopt the service charge plan, as they cannot continue to absorb the various expenses incidental to this unprofitable phase of their business.

In the fall of 1923 I brought up before a meeting of the Minnesota Range Bankers' Association the subject of a service charge on checking accounts of the "star boarder" class, which are not only an expense and often a nuisance to banks, but unfair to the substantial depositor as well. It was decided at that meeting that all banks of the association make a charge of 50c. on all accounts not averaging $50 per month, beginning Jan. 1, 1924, with the following eight exceptions:

1. When a depositor has a savings account of $200 or more.
2. When the husband or wife has a large account.
3. When the balance is usually very much in excess of $50.
4. Fraternal organizations.
5. Trustees accounts.
6. Welfare organizations.
7. Educational organizations.
8. Religious organizations.

Bankers Slow to Act

Because some bankers on thinking the matter over discovered imaginary drawbacks, and others, although solid on its advisability, lacked the courage to be the only institution in their town making a service charge, the First National Bank of Biwabik, the First National Bank of Gilbert and the Miners' National Bank of Eveleth, were the only banks that actually inaugurated the charge system on that date, as far as I know.

We had a certified public accountant make an analysis from our books, and found that in our bank the cost of handling each check was over 8c. and the cost of handling each deposit was over 28 cents. This cost may be slightly higher in our bank than in others because the salaries paid out to clerical help in our school savings department and insurance department were included in the expenses. According to this analysis, an account averaging under $50 and paying a monthly service charge of 50 cents on which more than two checks are drawn, does not yet pay for itself, so it is obvious that a 50 cent. charge is very reasonable indeed.

How the Plan Succeeded

A month before we put the charge system into effect, we notified our depositors of our intention through newspaper advertising, and a letter of explanation to all to whom the charge would apply. In all but two or three difficult cases our explanation and an analysis of his account convinced the depositor and he was satisfied that we were not being unfair.

About 22 per cent. of the total number of our accounts were subject to the charge in the beginning. We lost only 6 per cent. of these accounts, and a few of them were transferred to the savings department. Six per cent. increased their checking account balances or opened up saving accounts or increased their savings account balances so as to come under exception No. 1. We charged an average of 10 per cent. of the total number of our accounts each month in 1924 and slightly more thus far in 1925, and of the number charged 55 per cent. were the same accounts each month. From January 1, 1924, to September 1, 1925, the total revenue has been only $400.

We have more checking accounts now than ever before, although industrial conditions in our vicinity are slow. Balances in general have been increased, and as a proof that depositors do watch their balances, not infrequently a depositor comes in to show us where we have debited his account in error, as he has figured his own average daily balance and found it to be over $50. In such cases we are always glad to make a refund.

Reduced Number of Overdrafts

Another noticeable result in our bank is the reduction to a minimum of overdrafts. Of course, the small depositor is always the greatest offender in this respect. It seems since the offenders have been made to realize that they have heretofore been getting something for nothing, we are now troubled very much less by overdrafts. The service charge has been a great factor in educating such depositors to the value of a checking account. This is further evidenced by the fact that a number of accounts which were closed in a moment of peevishness have been brought back, and we have had no trouble with them since.

After careful observation of almost two years we can say that the good will of the small depositor, which is about his only asset to the bank, is not sacrificed when he understands that he is paying only a very reasonable fee for reliable banking service, and the privilege of using a checking account. More often than not such a depositor becomes a permanent friend of the bank, as he is made to appreciate the value and convenience of this branch of banking service.

I believe that if depositors were shown that a bank is not adding greatly to its net income, and that even a charge of $1 on accounts averaging less than $100 is justifiable, the results would be very much the same as they have been under the 50 cent charge for less than $50 balances.

Yours very truly,
ALFRED HOEL, President.

It will be noted that Mr. Hoel emphasizes the point frequently made in discussing this service question—that when customers understand the situation, they are willing to pay the reasonable fees which the banks charge.—J. W. T.

Will Instalment Selling Plan Prove a Boomerang in Future?

By CHARLES E. HERRICK,
Vice-President Brennan Packing Company, Chicago, in address to Associated Business Papers Convention.

Credit extensions are most important features of the business life of to day. In the days of our childhood, families were wont to purchase their necessities first, that is, food, clothing and housing were first provided for and then any surplus remaining was available for the so-called luxuries. To-day that operation seems to be entirely reversed. Mother has to have her fur coat, father his golf club, daughter her dancing party and son his automobile—whether there is a surplus of earnings in the family exchequer or not. This, of course, results in a very ticklish credit situation and this the business press should constantly keep before industry.

Again, there is a very decided movement at the present time toward credit extension in the shape of deferred payments for a vast variety of household needs. It has been estimated that this partial-payment system of sales has already created a public debt amounting to more than four billions of dollars. This means that many thousands of individuals have mortgaged their earnings of the future that they may, in the present, enjoy those things which they might not otherwise acquire.

These methods have been a great stimulant to business and have raised the standard of living of many individuals—but what will be the effect of that method during the period of declining activity and increasing unemployment? Are these buyers who have thus mortgaged their future earnings able to properly estimate what part of those earnings may thus be set aside and still permit of payment of current living expenses and current necessary purchases?

While this has been, a considerable stimulant to business at present, it may prove to be a very serious boomerang to the business of the future.

Let Standardizing Start in Collection Department

Standard Loose-leaf Form is Suggested as a Method For the Savings of Both Time and Materials in Making Collections

The following article by G. A. Gamsby, accountant of the Bank of Montreal at Morris, Man., contains some suggestions regarding the standardizing of banking forms which will be of interest to all who have followed the discussion of this question in these columns. Comments on this proposal, or other suggestions looking to the same end—the saving of time and effort in banking routine—will be welcomed and published with the constructive idea of bringing about some reduction of routine work.—J. W. T.

The Financial Post opened up a very interesting subject when bank cheque standardizing was discussed in recent issues. As pointed out in a recent article the banks would require the co-operation of their customers before cheque standardizing could be fully effective. There is, however, one department where standardization is long overdue and where the banks need not depend on outside assistance in adopting standardized methods. That is in the collection department. All the Canadian chartered banks will be mutually interested here as they are called upon to handle not only their own collections, but also the collections of the institutions which they represent as agents.

While the system of handling collections is practically uniform the forms used in forwarding these items to other branches or banks are far from being standard. As many as 23 different form letters were received in a morning's mail by one small branch from other Canadan bank correspondents. The forms which accompany these local collections do not appear to be even uniform within the institutions themselves. One city branch will use a form which includes all the particulars. Another branch of the same bank will use a different form in which only a portion of the particulars are entered. Some branches do not use letter forms and attach slips to the collections indicating the number enclosed, full instructions being printed on the collection.

A Cumbersome Procedure

For the purpose of finding out where standardizing could be applied in the collection department to advantage, we will follow the procedure of a local Canadian collection from the time it is placed in the bank's hands for collection to the time it is received by the collecting bank. On receiving the item from the customer the collection clerk enters all particulars in a register, sees that it is properly numbered and endorsed and records it in such a manner that it can be easily traced if necessary. A lot of this work is duplicated again in the letter which is forwarded with the collection. This letter also contains full instructions for its handling. The item is then forwarded to its collecting agents in the town where the drawee is domiciled. Here again the same laborious process of entering all particulars is repeated. The receiving collection clerk enters the same particulars in the incoming register and the accompanying letter is filed.

The following is a suggestion where standardizing might be applied with the saving of both time and materials. If the banks adopted a standard loose-leaf collection form printed in duplicate with a perforated edge for tearing, the particulars could be entered on the original which could be filed in a binder acting as the outgoing record, the duplicate carbon copy could be attached to the collection items acting as the letter of instructions and on receipt this duplicate could be checked with the items by the receiving collection clerk and filed in a binder as the receiving bank's record. With this system full particulars would be entered once by the sending bank and it would accomplish the following:

1. Do away with a separate collection letter.
2. Eliminate the fyle copy of the collection letter which is usually retained by the sending bank.
3. Serve as the receiving bank's record of the items.
4. No accompanying letter to fyle.
5. Eliminate errors which might originate in copying instructions and particulars into a register by the receiving clerk.

The loose-leaf feature of this idea should not be objectionable as in nearly all the banks loose-leaf record books are in general use and the usual safeguards in connection with the use of these books could be observed.

This plan could no doubt be improved upon and would probably need revising in its application to large city offices; the basic idea, however, appears to create an opportunity for the banks to agree on some method of standardizing collection forms. The margin of profit on collections is so small that every possible economy in handling these items should be effected.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with the same week last year.)

Eastern Cities	Nov. 27, 1924	Nov. 26, 1925
Halifax	$ 2,777,229	$ 3,118,519
St. John	2,187,492	2,363,125
Moncton	761,882	789,584
Sherbrooke	729,189	770,796
Quebec	6,022,640	5,748,758
Montreal	101,845,375	106,944,591
Ottawa	6,104,949	5,858,429
Kingston	677,539	683,454
Peterboro	818,188	712,406
Toronto	93,049,530	98,366,234
Hamilton	4,812,228	5,288,113
Brantford	846,361	878,748
London	2,450,845	2,644,948
Kitchener	976,909	1,003,288
Windsor	2,918,891	3,800,957
Total, East	$226,979,247	$238,971,950
Western Cities	Nov. 27, 1924	Nov. 26, 1925
Ft. William	$ 1,127,243	$ 972,231
Winnipeg	75,950,164	87,843,616
Brandon	850,454	640,290
Regina	5,276,860	7,804,641
Moose Jaw	1,477,132	1,396,667
Saskatoon	1,793,969	2,774,315
Prince Albert	318,797	472,769
Lethbridge	577,503	653,855
Edmonton	4,700,531	4,579,078
Calgary	9,991,818	9,963,700
Medicine Hat	384,965	377,847
New Westminster	526,677	698,431
Vancouver	16,752,788	17,977,910
Victoria	1,816,388	1,721,384
Total, West	$121,545,289	$137,876,734

Monthly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with same month last year).

Eastern Cities	Nov., 1924	Nov., 1925
Halifax	$ 14,442,502	$ 13,009,654
St. John	11,169,397	11,014,311
Moncton	3,364,285	3,669,643
Sherbrooke	3,085,409	3,473,137
Quebec	27,803,730	26,814,554
Montreal	485,760,441	510,356,034
Ottawa	32,814,910	29,955,037
Kingston	3,322,953	3,273,125
Peterboro	3,704,893	3,270,835
Toronto	471,527,578	469,796,651
Hamilton	21,537,673	21,925,018
Brantford	3,737,275	4,101,126
London	11,226,430	11,854,010
Kitchener	4,138,856	4,213,593
Windsor	12,286,035	16,278,628
Total, East	$1,109,922,367	$1,133,005,356
Western Cities	Nov., 1924	Nov., 1925
Fort William	4,986,765	4,240,737
Winnipeg	337,622,799	327,294,118
Brandon	3,765,052	3,060,550
Regina	22,692,673	31,625,071
Moose Jaw	6,501,409	6,546,574
Prince Albert	1,520,711	1,912,263
Edmonton	19,655,727	19,852,574
Calgary	39,490,513	38,707,902
Medicine Hat	1,610,135	1,877,231
New Westminster	2,833,985	2,921,639
Victoria	8,863,140	8,236,608
Vancouver	73,619,860	73,421,978
Total, West	$523,162,769	$519,697,245
Grand Total	$1,633,085	$1,652,702,601

Staff Gossip

B. A. Stewart, of the Bank of Commerce staff, has been transferred to Regina.—Moon, Melfort.

* * *

George Bull has been transferred from the Sudbury to the Bradford branch of the Bank of Commerce. —World, Beeton.

* * *

A. Matson, who has been teller in the Bank of Montreal, has been transferred to Victoria. His place is to be filled by H. V. Littler.—News, Port Alberni.

* * *

Frank McCormick, who for the past year has been on the staff of the Bank of Montreal, at Sarnia, has been transferred to Chatsworth.—Guide-Advocate, Watford.

* * *

H. M. Porteous is accountant at the Bank of Commerce, succeeding Colonel Picking, who has severed his connection with the bank.—Times-Journal, St. Thomas.

* * *

Eugene T. Gaudet, teller of the Provincial Bank, Moncton, formerly of the Summerside branch, has been transferred to the branch at Charlottetown.—Journal, Summerside.

* * *

W. B. S. Bamford, who has been in the employ of the Bank of Montreal, Vernon, for the past year, has been transferred to Vancouver. H. G. McLeod, of Vancouver, has joined the staff of the bank here.—News, Vernon.

* * *

Ivan Hersell has been appointed manager of the Haliburton branch of the Bank of Montreal. He was attached to the inspector's department of the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, from 1922 until the date of his present appointment and prior to that had experience in various capacities in a number of branches in different parts of Ontario. — Record, Haliburton.

* * *

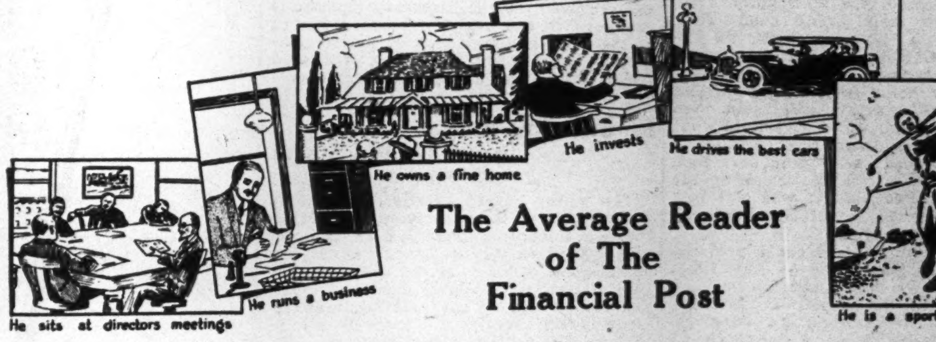
Nipawin has lost one of its popular citizens, W. H. Mahler, manager of the branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who has been transferred to the Swift Current branch. Mr. Mahler has been a resident of Nipawin for the past four years. His leaving was made the occasion of a farewell banquet, followed by a dance with a presentation of a purse, by the board of trade and other citizens of the town. The banquet was attended by about one hundred citizens. —Leader, Regina.

* * *

James Fenton, accountant at the local branch of the Imperial Bank, has resumed his duties after being off duty for a few weeks. R. C. Hawkins, who has been relieving in Listowel, returned to his duties at Adelaide and Victoria branch, Toronto.—Banner, Listowel.

McDougall & Cowans
Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange
130 St. James Street
STOCK BROKERS
HALIFAX ST. JOHN, N.B. QUEBEC
OTTAWA TORONTO WINNIPEG
MONTREAL
Direct Private Wire to all Branches and New York

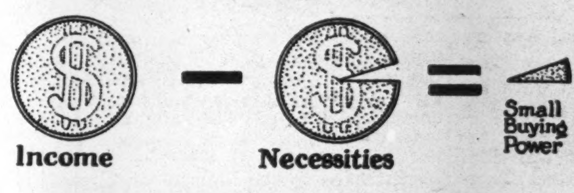
15¢ STRAIGHT
PREFERRED
This Christmas, give him a box of Tucketts Preferred Perfectos
C8
PRICES
In Fibre Board 10s $1.40
In Boite Nature 10s 1.60
In Boxes of 25 3.50
In Boxes of 50 7.00
Attractively Christmas wrapped and banded.
Tucketts Preferred Perfecto Cigar
Tucketts business is the making of cigars that cement lasting friendships.

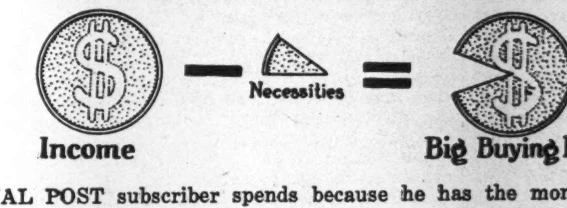
A Man of Big Buying Power

He sits at directors meetings
He runs a business
He owns a fine home
He invests
He drives the best cars
He is a sportsman
The Average Reader of The Financial Post

THE buying power of the individual reader of The Financial Post is extraordinary. Multiply this buying power by the total circulation of The Post and you have an immense market for nearly every commodity sold.

Quantity of quality circulation is offered by The Financial Post. It is your entrée to the offices of big executives and to their homes. It takes you where the money is. When you buy advertising space in The Financial Post, you buy buying power.

Spending because there is a surplus to spend

The Average Man


The Financial Post Reader


THE FINANCIAL POST subscriber spends because he has the money to spend. He can afford what is beyond the average man.

The mere cost of existence does not use up his spending power.

Thousands of readers of The Financial Post, spending an aggregate of millions of dollars annually on every form of service and commodity comprise the greatest market that can be reached in any single Canadian medium.

Buy Buying Power through The Financial Post

THE FINANCIAL POST
143 University Avenue, TORONTO
Confederation Life Bldg., WINNIPEG
Southam Building, MONTREAL

Successful men all over Canada, men with important business and investment interests, acclaim The Financial Post as their paper.

TASCHEREAU AND BAXTER PRESENT THEIR PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 1)

thing outside of the bare letter of the compact. There was the vision of our forefathers; they realized that the pact would mean closer relationship with the rest of Canada, would mean the pressing forward of our country along lines of common prosperity. They thought that prosperity would come and would be continued in the Maritime provinces by their association with the rest of Canada. The Maritimes have done their share in supporting and throwing of a railroad across Canada; they have done their share in the support of the big transcontinental which the people now owned; and they have backed the policy of intensive cultivation of settlement in the west to create traffic for the lines.

Vitality Wanted

"To-day, we are beginning to wake up and ask when our turn is coming in the Maritime provinces for some big or substantial encouragement. It is not a question of voting so much money, or of spending it. It is not a question of carving out a harbor, though that is necessary, or of building a breakwater or a wharf. What we want is something to give us vitality, and we reach out in two directions—the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

"Bring back to us our New Brunswick English boys and the Acadians if you can. I doubt if we can do that. They are the best. If we cannot get them, reach out to the rest of the world and bring us people of our own kind, those who speak one of the two languages. Do not give us the scum of Southern Europe, but people of the kind we understand. Make it so that the Maritime provinces can feed themselves from their farms. Do you realize we cannot and are not doing that to-day? We are getting a bit of the overflow of the population from the province of Quebec, but that is only a shifting of the population within the Dominion. Bring the people in from outside. We have good farms and vacant farms. We can sustain a population of millions in the Maritime provinces, and we have less than one million all told.

"Give us something more of the business you control. When the ports of Montreal and Quebec are sealed with ice—we cannot expect it when they are open—but when they are frozen in, do not forget that the Maritimes have the ice-free ports of Halifax and St. John, ports large enough to take care of all the business for this section of the continent. Send your part of the business through our ports.

"Help us in railroad matters. Help us to get such differentials on the railroads that such manufactures as we have may be moved a few hundred miles nearer to the centre of population of our part of the continent."

Hon. L. A. Taschereau

"Mr. Baxter has spoken of the foolish talk we hear sometimes in the Maritimes, and we hear it also in the west, talk of separation. That foolish talk, gentlemen, should never take place. I may say for my province that the last province to separate from Confederation will be Quebec.

"We must have in this Confederation what you have in your trade-union, and union is possible among the Canadian provinces only if we respect and learn to respect the point of view of the other provinces.

"When Confederation came, each province had its ideals and aspirations and traditions. To-day each province must respect the ideas of the sister provinces.

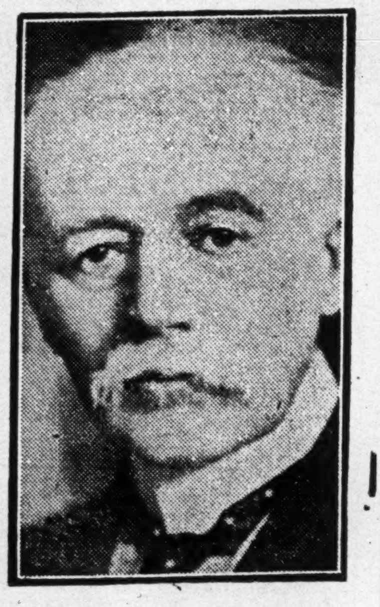
"What is the viewpoint of each of the provinces? Mr. Baxter has told us what is the viewpoint of the Maritimes. They want to keep their young men. They want to develop, to come nearer to the markets of Canada and of the world. They are right, and I believe every Canadian, whether he is in British Columbia or Quebec or Ontario, should join with the Maritime provinces to give them what is necessary for them to live and to thrive. They need cheap transportation. That perhaps was not the letter of the Confederation Pact, but it was certainly the spirit when the Intercolonial railway was built.

"With the Maritimes the old province of Quebec has many ties of friendship. In the past we have found sympathy and support in the Maritime provinces, something which I hope we have reciprocated. Speaking as a Canadian, as a citizen of the province of Quebec, I have no hesitation in saying it is the duty of those who govern Canada to-day, to see that that important part of Canada is looked after and is satisfied. That is the viewpoint of the Maritime provinces, and the foolish talk that has been mentioned will cease and we will never hear it again if we can satisfy that part of Canada."

In dealing with the natural resources, Mr. Taschereau touched lightly on the water powers of Quebec. In 25 years, he said, it was understood that oil would be exhausted; in 50 years it was said that the anthracite mines of the United States would be empty. For light and power, hydro electricity would have to be utilized. In that connection, Quebec, possessing some of the finest water powers in the world, had believed that the power should be kept for Canada, should not be exported to the United States. "We thought it would be a crime against Canada to export it. But Quebec was only too ready to sell power to sister provinces of Canada, and that power was to be had for the asking."

E. T. Malone Vice-President Toronto General Trusts

Toronto General Trusts Corp. this week made two important additions to its board. Britton Osler, K.C., Toronto,



E. T. MALONE.

and Alex. Maclaren, of Buckingham, Que., being chosen. E. T. Malone, K.C., succeeds Hamilton Cassels, K.C., as vice-president.

Firms Can Now Use Cash Registers for Parcel Post

The Canadian post office is allowing mail order houses and other business firms to use cash registers for collecting postage on parcels. This is a result of the recent order extending the postage-paid-in-cash system from letters to parcels post.

Each parcel mailed under the new system has affixed to it in the upper right hand corner of the address, where stamps are usually placed, an impression in red showing the amount of the postage paid. These slips are printed automatically by the cash register when the postal clerk "rings up" the amount paid over the counter by the sender of the parcel. This system was tried out last Christmas.

A newer use of the cash register, though, is in business institutions, sending out a large amount of parcels daily. They are being licensed to instal cash registers, under the authority of the postmaster, to facilitate payment of postage on parcels. Instead of buying and affixing stamps, the companies will weigh and register the amount of postage on each parcel and affix a slip printed by the cash register, as the necessary amount is "rung up." The register keeps a record of the total amounts and, at periodic intervals, post office inspectors will read the registers and collect the total due.

Rentals Are Easier In the United States

The editor of the Chicago Journal of Commerce has been studying the classified advertising columns under the section "Apartments to Rent." From the concessions offered in the way of free gas, electricity, washing machines, mangel, radio, etc., he concludes that apartment rentals are on the basis of a buyer's market. "Rents Slashed for You" and "Children Welcome" are two expressions found in advertisements, which did not appear when rates were dictated by owners. The Journal concludes that there is nothing to indicate a collapse in the building industry or a serious reaction, but that he who deals in apartments nowadays must have in mind the selling of housing facilities. He who builds for profit in the future will need to cater more carefully to the views of tenants.

THE REVOLUTION IN RETAILING

The fifth article of B. T. Huston's series on new trends in merchandising which will deal with price cutting and price control, will appear in next week's issue of The Financial Post.

Exchange

The rise in the Canadian dollar to above par is usually ascribed to our favorable trade balance which has resulted in a larger demand for Canadian bills of exchange in other countries. The view is expressed at times that this rise in exchange will prove harmful to the Canadian export trade should the dollar rise any higher. This is no doubt true, but there does not appear to be much chance of the Canadian dollar going much higher. A leading Montreal banker, in discussing the situation, declared to The Financial Post that, at the present time, some of the banks had withdrawn funds which were on loan in New York in order to finance the Canadian grain crop. This naturally increases the price of Canadian funds.

He felt that it would not be necessary to increase imports in order to keep the dollar at its proper level, for, shortly bankers' funds would once again begin to flow to New York; this will tend to lower the price of the Canadian dollar.

NEW YORK FUNDS

			Last Year	
	High	Low	High	Low
Nov. 26	5-32	11-64	1-16	5-64
Nov. 27	1-8	5-32	1-32	1-16
Nov. 28	1-8	1-8	1-32	1-32
Nov. 30	1-16	1-8	x1-32	x1-32
Dec. 1	1-64	1-16	x1-32	x1-32
Dec. 2	1-32	3-64	x1-32	x1-32

xPremium.

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lire Demand
Nov. 26	4.84 3/16	3.75¼	4.04¼
Nov. 27	4.84 5/16	3.87	4.03¾
Nov. 28	4.84¼	3.88¼	4.05¼
Nov. 30	4.84 3/16	4.02½	4.04½
Dec. 1	4.84⅛	3.88½	4.01½
Dec. 2	4.84 3/16	3.76¾	4.03¾

Ore receipts at the Trail Smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., for the period November 15 to November 21, totalled 9,844 tons, and for the year to date 361,158 tons.

POSITION WANTED

by young married man. Banking and mercantile experience, as well as knowledge of traffic regulations. Salary of secondary importance.

Box 1, Financial Post,
Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE

PORT ALFRED PULP & PAPER CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of 1¾ per cent. (being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum) on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock of this Corporation for the Quarter ending December 15th, 1925, will be payable to shareholders on record December 10th, 1925.

By order of the Board,
A. WAGNER, Secretary.

BELDING-CORTICELLI LTD.

DIVIDEND No. 44

Notice is hereby given that on the Preference Stock of this Company the Directors have declared a Dividend of 1¾%, payable on the 15th of December to Shareholders of record at the close of business the 30th day of November, 1925.

By order of the Board.
J. P. KENNEDY,
Acting Secretary.

Accountant

experienced, is open for engagement; thorough knowledge of financial statements, credits, collections, etc. High class credentials.

Box 900,
Financial Post,
Toronto, 2, Ont.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th January, 1926, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd December, 1925.

W. H. BLACK
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 25th November, 1925.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, Montreal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) upon the paid up Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31st, 1925, has been declared payable on the 11th day of January, 1926, to Shareholders of record on the 28th day of December, 1925.

By order of the Board.
A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 27th, 1925.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1925, and, in addition, a Bonus of one per cent., making a total distribution of thirteen per cent. for the current year. The Dividend and Bonus will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, the 2nd day of January, 1926, to Shareholders of record of 19th December, 1925.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank, in Toronto, on Wednesday, the 27th January, 1926, at twelve o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board.
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 20th November, 1925.

Dominion Textile Company Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1925, payable 2nd January, 1926, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1925.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, November 25th, 1925.

The Royal Bank of Canada

ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at the Head Office, 147 St James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, 1926, at 11 o'clock, a.m.

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

Montreal, December 1, 1925.

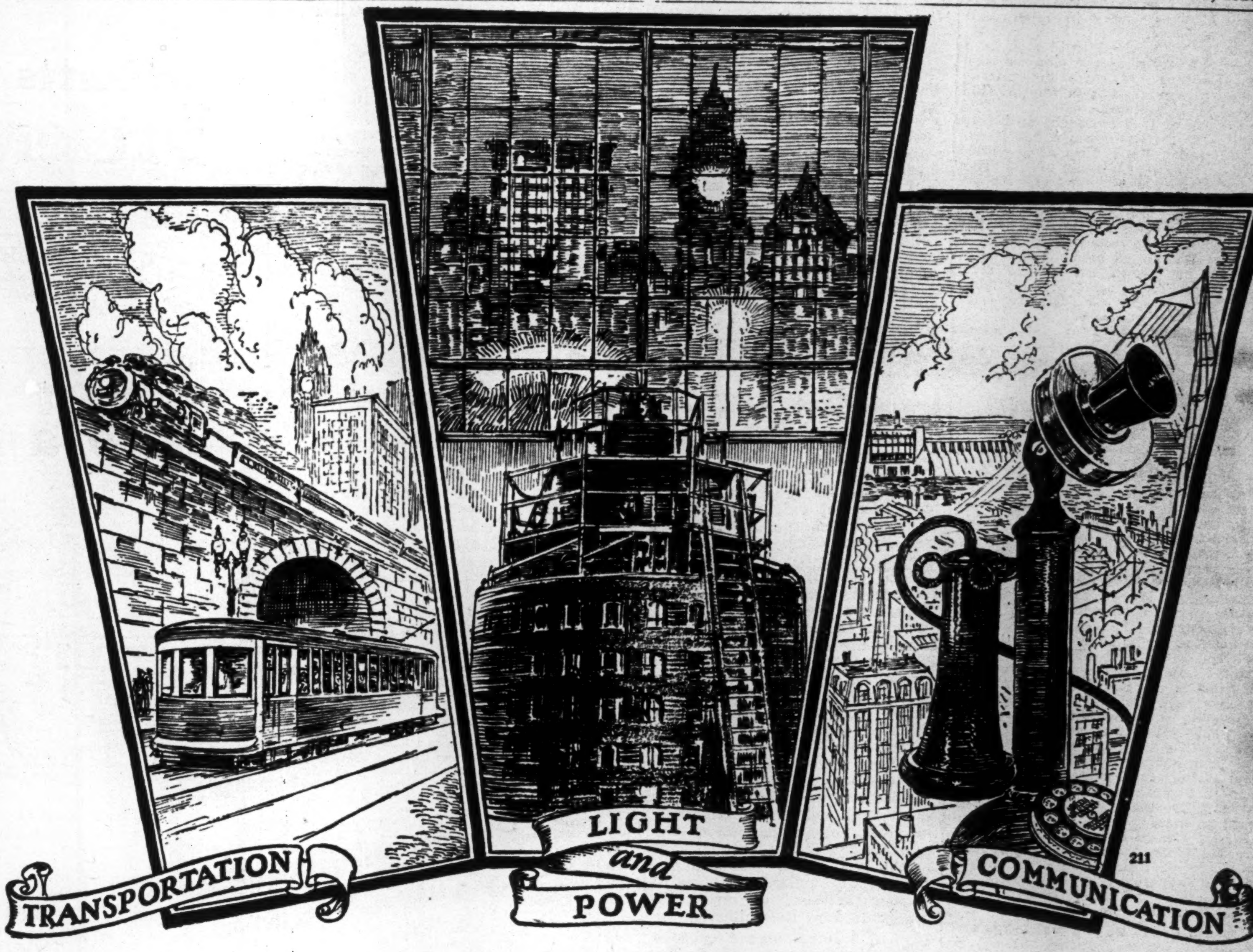
The Wabasso Cotton Company, Limited

Dividend No. 32

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1925, payable on the 2nd of January, 1926, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th December, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. R. RITCHIE,
Secretary.

Montreal, November 12th, 1925.



Keystones of National Prosperity

WHAT visions of progress are conjured up by those words—Transportation, Light and Power, Communication!

The basis of transportation, light, power and communication is energy, and how richly Canada is endowed by nature with energy! The world's resources of coal and oil are being used up and cannot be replaced. Water power, of which Canada has such an abundance, will exist as long as the solar system lasts.

Both in the possession of power, and the utilization of that power, Canada stands pre-eminent in proportion to her population.

The Water Power Committee of the Conjoint Board of Scientific Societies in Great Britain recently reported that 75,000,000 h.p. are used for factories and general industrial and municipal activities throughout the world. This statement throws into striking relief the fact that in Canada alone there is commercially available for development no less than 18,000,000 24-hour h.p. of hydro-electric energy—equal to about one-fourth of the power now used in all the factories of the world! So far Canada has only scratched the surface of the possible development, but she is proceeding in this direction faster relatively than any other country.

Of the total developed water power in the British Empire, seventy-two per cent is in Canada!

A recent estimate showed that the developed hydraulic h.p. in Canada amounted to 386 h.p. per thousand of the population, as compared with 100 h.p. per thousand for the United States.

The men who are harnessing our rivers in preparation for new developments, new industrial centres, new homes, are men with abiding faith in the Canada of tomorrow. Like the early pioneers in transportation, telephone communication and electrical development—like Bell, Van Horne, Beck—today's power geniuses are blazing new trails. They have their place among the builders of the nation.

The Northern Electric Company, Limited, is proud to have been identified for thirty-five years with Canada's progress in electrical enterprise, proud of its part in manufacturing equipment and appliances by which great public utilities serve the people.

Information

Canada's two great railroads operate over 40,000 miles of track. Her 64 electric lines have over 1,736 miles of road. Canada has over 1,000,000 phones and 2,574,083 miles of telephone wires.

Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED
Equipment for transmitting Sound and Power

This is No. 11 of a series of advertisements issued in the interest of Canada's electrical development.

Sound Basis for Tourist Business

THE Ontario Tourist Association has completed its first year. A lot of good work has been done, and its continuation is promised under the direction of President Russell Kelly, of Hamilton, and his aggressive associates. There is perhaps no industry that has greater possibilities for Canada than the tourist industry. Any constructive program looking to bring more people into the country to spend their money in sight-seeing should have generous support, particularly from the business interests. Tourist money is just so much found money in a business way, and the whole community benefits.

But it should be recognized that the tourist industry cannot be built up over-night any more than any other industry. And if it is to continue to develop, it is highly important that there should be a sound foundation. Getting tourists to come to Canada is one thing; getting them to return and bring their friends is much more important. In this connection, Hon. George Henry, on behalf of the government, in offering every encouragement to the association's program, made a very good point when he suggested that ambitious plans to bring in visitors should be developed cautiously until such time as the roads and other facilities for their accommodation and entertainment are brought to a high standard.

There is another highly important phase of the tourist business if it is to have a permanent footing. It is that there should be developed throughout the country a proper appreciation on the part of business and public that the tourists are our guests—paying guests—and that they should be treated with all the consideration to which such guests are entitled. A cordial welcome should be extended to the tourists on all occasions; they should be treated in our stores and shops as though they were ordinary customers to be encouraged to come again and tell their friends. The whole system of hotels, restaurants and road houses should be raised to a high standard of service and comfort. In the meantime the government might better devote a grant to educating the people at home rather than devoting all energies to bringing visitors in.

While tourist campaigns in their very nature will perhaps always be best conducted by the districts with special attractions to offer, the governments can do good work along the line of publishing general literature, and a central bureau under the direction of a man trained in public relations to develop public opinion, would be a worth-while feature. Such a man could by various methods build a sound foundation for tourist business. A course of lectures during the winter months with practical demonstrations of proper hotel service, etc., would be one valuable innovation. This is not needed by the big hotels, but would be of great value in educating the proprietors of the smaller hotels and resorts. Something might also be done in the developing of a proper spirit on the part of merchants, garage proprietors and others with whom tourists come in contact.